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Part One
Pages 1-8

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IT'S FALSE, SAYS AHEARN

McManus and O'Reilly, Too, Deny McCabe's Charge of Bribery.

CHIEF GICQUEL KNOWS OF NO FUND

Gen. La Grange's Statement to the Senate Committee Causes Excitement—Ahearn Wants Investigation.

The testimony of Gen. O. H. La Grange before the Senate committee Saturday, regarding the raising of corruption funds by members of the Fire Department to influence legislation at Albany, created a great deal of excitement yesterday among those who were chiefly affected by it.

Gen. La Grange's statements were based entirely upon stories told to him by the late Deputy Fire Chief, John McCabe.

"It appears," said Senator John F. Ahearn, who was accused of handling a corruption fund in Albany for the firemen, "that I am accused by two dead men. I wish some living man had made the accusations, that I might face him.

"I shall ask on the floor of the Senate to-morrow or Tuesday for a thorough investigation by the same committee. I have always tried to benefit the firemen in this city. My brother is a fireman, but I don't know the location of one engine house. Neither did I know O'Reilly.

"When the bill of 1891 or 1892 passed the Assembly, it merely named twelve chiefs of the department for increased salaries. When it came before the Cities Committee of the Senate, I so amended it that it included nearly every officer in the department, and there was no man connected with this city's Fire Department that knew of the amendment to that bill until it had been passed.

"When the Pavey bill came up, I suggested to Senator Robertson that we let that bill go as it was, and that if he had any amendments to offer he should inciude them in his own bill. Knowing that I favored any measure which would benefit New-York's fire brigade, he agreed."

Ex-Assemblyman Thomas H. McManus, who was also named by Gen. La Grange, on the assertion of ex-Deputy Chief McCabe, as having handled corruption money, also denied that he was guilty.

"I emphatically deny," he said, "that $2,500, or any money, was paid to me to advance any bill. I have never seen La Grange. I have seen Mr. McCabe, but never spoke to him, and know nothing about him.

"It is preposterous for Gen. La Grange to make such a statement against me on the unsupported word of a man who was coward enough to commit suicide. I honestly belive this to be a trick of Gen. La Grange to smirch the character of any Democrat who may still have power in this city.

"I never have had any dealings with Quinn, Clifford, or Reagan, except to present this bill in the Legislature and fight for it as best I could. They came to Albany at my solicitation to speak before the committee and make some sort of show why the bill should be reported favorably. I am ready to go on the stand and testify under oath that these hearsay charges of Gen. La Grange are totally false and without foundation."

Fire Chief Gicquel declared he could not understand why McCabe made such statements to Gen. La Grange as Gen. La Grange had testified to having heard from him.

"I have never knowingly contributed anything toward a fund to be used in influencing legislation, he said, "I am a member of the Mutual Benefit Association of Firemen's Officers. The members have occasionally been taxed $1 apiece for the employment of a lawyer who was sent to Albany to prevent the passage of bills allowing retired pay to former firemen who left the force to better themselves in other occupations."

Thomas D. Reilly, better known as "Cab" Reilly, denied that he ever handled a fund of $2,500 for the firemen to buy favorable legislation for them. He said he guessed another Reilly was meant.

Fireman J. W. Clifford of Engine Company No. 22, Timothy F. Reagan of Engine Company No. 44, and W. H. Quinn of Engine Company No. 34, who, Gen. La Grange said were named by McCabe as the "legislative committee" to whom was intrusted the disposition of corruption money, each branded the accusation as false.

Chief Edward Croker, nephew of Richard Croker, who, McCabe said, would tell the truth if put on the stand, said there was nothing in McCabe's charges.

Foreman Daniel Bradley of Hook and Ladder Company No. 17, also expressed himself as indignant at McCabe's statement that he got money collected from the firemen to Senator Ahearn. He said it was absolutely without foundation.

Congressman Quigg said he did not know how much more testimony there was to be given in the investigation. He said he thought his charge that corruption funds had been raised and handled by "Lou" Payn was more than substantiated by the witnesses who have thus far testified. Payn, he declared, was not worth purchasing, because he had no more influence with legislators than any other man. He believed that, in spite of what has been brought out, the Senate committee would whitewash the accused Senators. It would be a very strange thing if they did otherwise, he said, because such outcomes were an invariable result of such investigations. At the same time, he thought the hearing had been fair.

Mr. Quigg said the members of the officers' association held a meeting of a significant character March 4, the purpose of which would be developed in the course of the investigation. O'Reilly died March 6.

Congressman Quigg did not care to commit himself as to his opinion regarding the friendly relations which seem to exist between "Lou" Payn and the Senators connected with the investigation. He recalled the fact that during the Erie investigation it was shown that a Mr. Thompson paid to Payn $5,000 which he had received from Jay Gould. Mr. Quigg did not consider such a man a fit companion for honorable Senators.

FUNERAL OF JOHN M'CABE.

A Brigade of Firemen Escorts the Body—Prominent Officials Present.

The funeral of ex-Assistant Fire Chief John McCabe, who committed suicide Thursday, was held at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon from his late residence, 78 West Washington Place. The funeral was very brief, but hundreds of the ex-Chief's friends, as well as the usual crowd of morbid curiosity seekers, turned out to honor his memory, or to stand in the street and gaze at the departure of the funeral procession.

The Rev. Dr. Anderson of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church was the officiating clergyman. He is the pastor of the church which was attended by McCabe and his wife, and in whose Sunday school McCabe's son was a pupil. After the services, the friends were permitted to view the body.

The flowers were numerous. The John E. Milholland Club of the Eighth Assembly District sent a large wreath of white carnations, on which were the words, in violets, "Our President." The base on which the wreath rested bore the name of the club. The pall bearers were selected from among the members of the Fire Department and the Milholland Club. They were Q. Kitson, John J. Golden, John Honan, and William Brown of the Fire Department, and Thomas Coakley, Edward W. Zimmerman, Eugene Fergus, and George Malraison, representing the club.

A brigade of firemen marched up to the house just before the services began, and stood waiting to escort the body to the Grand Central Station. The brigade was under the command of Deputy Chief Reilly, and the two battalions of which it was composed were commanded respectively by Battalion Chiefs Ahearn and Rowe. Behind them, on the way to the railway station, marched 140 members of the John E. Milholland Club, under the lead of Vice President Edward W. Zimmerman. The club members accompanied the body on the train to Woodlawn.

Fire Chief Bonner, Gen. La Grange, Lawrence Delmour, and Fire Commissioner Robbins were among those who attended the funeral. Many of the men, especially the old firemen, wept and showed their grief plainly as they looked at the body and afterward watched it being borne to the hearse.

JOHANNA LOGUE'S MURDERER

The Mystery of a Philadelphia Crime Finally Solved—A Nephew's Confession of Guilt.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—Coroner Ashbridge has solved the mystery of the murder, sixteen years ago, of Johanna Logue, the wife of James Logue, one of the most notorious burglars in the United States.

The skeleton of a woman was discovered about two years ago beneath the floor of the kitchen of the house at 1,250 North Eleventh Street. By a hand satchel and a knowledge that Logue once lived in the house, the skeleton was identified as that of his wife Johanna. Suspicion immediately was directed toward Logue, but the most untiring efforts of the police failed to discover his whereabouts.

Logue walked into Coroner Ashbridge's house one evening about two months ago and said that while working on a farm in Minnesota he had heard that he was accused of the murder of his wife, and that he had come east to surrender himself to answer the charge.

The fact of Logue's surrendering himself to the Coroner excited the chagrin of the Police Department, and created friction between it and the Coroner, and the result was that the Coroner received no assistance from the police in clearing up the case.

The Coroner kept Logue in a cell at the City Hall Police Station, and refused to allow any one to see him or talk with him. Logue protested his innocence of the murder of his wife, but told the Coroner a story that led to the arrest of a man who has confessed that he killed Logue's wife.

The Coroner to-day told the story of the murder.

The man who killed Johanna Logue is Alfonso F. Cutalar, Jr., a grocer, at 4,929 Lancaster Avenue, this city. He is a nephew of Mrs. Logue, and is Logue's stepson. He is a son of Mary Gahan, a sister of Johanna Logue, who was Logue's wife before he married Johanna. Cutalar was arrested by the Coroner upon an affidavit of Logue charging him with the murder of Mrs. Logue.

Cutalar at first protested his innocence, but finally under close questioning acknowledged having caused the death of his aunt, and accused Logue of a subsequent knowledge of it, and of aiding him in the disposal of the body. He afterward retracted the subsequent part of his confession, and cleared Logue of any participation in the crime.

His statement was that on Saturday night of Feb. 22, 1879, Mrs. Logue came to his house at 1,250 North Eleventh Street, where he had a barber's shop. He says that she was under the influence of liquor, and that she told him that she had come from New-York that evening, and that Logue had gone to Boston. Knowing Logue's jealous disposition, Cutalar says that he succeeded in persuading his aunt to consent to return to New-York that night. He took her upstairs and succeeded in getting her to lie down until he could get an opportunity to take her to the railroad station.

Fearing that the woman, in her condition, would roll from the bed, he says he tied her feet with a handkerchief and wrapped several strands of clothesline around her and the bed to keep her from arising.

When he returned for her, he says that he found that she had tried to get up, and, in doing so, had strangled herself to death with the cord in which she was wrapped. He buried the body under the kitchen floor and took the valuable jewels that Mrs. Logue had upon her. He and his wife remained in the house during a whole year, although a terrible stench pervaded it from the decaying body under the kitchen floor. The fact of this stench through the house was what compelled Cutalar to stay, as he was afraid to move lest some other tenant should come in and discover the body.

Logue asserts that Cutalar killed his wife for the sake of the jewels upon her, and that she had $4,000 in money with her at the time. Logue probably will be held as a witness in the case. Cutalar will be charged with the murder at the Coroner's inquest, which will be held in a day or two.

KILLED AND THROWN FROM A TRAIN

Fred Boebel of Mansfield, Ohio, the Victim of Tramps Who Wanted His Money and Other Valuables.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, April 28.—Fred Boebel, a member of the firm of Daum & Boebel, street contractors of this city, was shot, killed, robbed, and thrown from a Pennsylvania freight train between Crestline and Mansfield some time last night. His body was found this morning.

Mr. Boebel had been in Monroeville, Ind., and Van Wert, Ohio. It is supposed that he missed the train at Crestline and boarded a freight train in which were tramps, who attacked him in the absence of the train crew.

A Pennsylvania mileage book, two checks, a silver watch and chain, and quite a sum of money are missing.

DEATH OF AN HISTORIC COACHMAN

The Man Who Drove Lincoln's Carriage Inauguration Day, 1861.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—U. S. Croggan, who drove the carriage in which Abraham Lincoln rode from Willard's Hotel to the Capitol, March 4, 1861, to be inaugurated President, died at his residence in this city last night.

Mr. Croggan was appointed watchman in the Treasury Department in 1891, and has served as such ever since. At the time of Lincoln's first inauguration he was employed by his brother, who was then in the livery business in this city, and was selected to drive the carriage containing the President-elect and the outgoing President—Buchanan.

Vandalism in a Cemetery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 28.—Many acts of vandalism were prepetrated in the Mineral Springs Cemetery, Pawtucket, some time during Saturday night, about seventy-five gravestones being thrown down and many of them destroyed and broken. Hours of hard work must have been spent on the task. The affair created considerable excitement in the vicinity. There are no clues to the perpetrators.

An Attorney Turns Counterfeiter.

MASSILLON, Ohio, April 28.—Attorney J. B. Michener of Canton was arrested here last night charged with passing five and ten dollar counterfeit gold coins. He had disposed of several of them. Michener has been regarded as a lawyer above reproach and he is in good circumstances.

The Recalcitrant Sugar Witnesses.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—District Attorney Birney has given notice that he will to-morrow move the District Court to set a day for the trial of Shriver and Edwards, the recalcitrant newspaper witnesses before the Senate sugar investigating committee.

Philip Becker of Buffalo Ill.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 28.—Ex-Mayor Philip Becker, who has been suffering from typhoid fever and heart trouble, is said to be in a serious condition to-night, and his death would not be unexpected.

NICARAGUA MUCH EXCITED

Opposition Aroused to President Zelaya's Government.

NO STEP TOWARD PAYING THE CLAIM

The Nicaraguans Disappointed at the Failure of the United States to Intervene Actively.

COLON, April 28.—The last advices from Corinto are that the opposition to President Zelaya threatens to start a movement to overthrow his administration. The Governor of the Mosquito Territory refuses to resign. An armed force will be sent to subdue him.

It is reported that the British Consul at Managua will receive his passport from the Government.

LONDON, April 28.—Advices received here from Nicaragua state that the excitement throughout that country increases.

Great disappointment is expressed at the failure of the United States to secure some modification of Great Britain's terms. While the conservative course pursued by the Washington Government was fully expected by President Zelaya and his Cabinet, in view of the information furnished to them by the Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, the people generally believed that the United States would interfere.

The Nicaraguan Government is exerting itself to restrain the populace. No indication has yet been given of an immediate intention to pay the indemnity, although the continued occupation of Corinto must sooner or later prove very embarrassing to Nicaragua.

Mr. Bayerd's request for a brief respite in order that Nicaragua might pay the indemnity in London, it is stated here, was refused by Lord Kimberley. Had this respite been granted, Nicaragua woul have borrowed the money in New-York to settle the British demand.

The Daily News will say to-morrow:

"The quarrel with Nicaragua is a small one, but one in which decisive action is imperatively forced upon Great Britain. Lord Kimberley acted with the greatest consideration, and Nicaragua presumed upon his forbearance. There is always something odious in the necessity of a large State's coercing a small one, but here the small one has taken a mean advantage of its smallness to put itself persistently in the wrong."

The Morning Post will say to-morrow:

"That Nicaragua permitted extreme measures shows a decided opposition on her part to the policy pursued by Mr. Cleveland. We are inclined to think the true reason for her course is an understanding that she shall act with Venezuela, both meaning to do as much almost to induce Washington to espouse their cause, on the ground that holding aloof would contravene the Monroe doctrine. Whatever President Monroe's views were, he certainly never meditated assisting a State which insulted a foreign nation. It may be assumed that Nicaragua's action will fail."

The Standard will say:

"President Zelaya has played his game. We tolerated the exhibition, but now it is time to begin business. He reckoned upon our humanity and natural reluctance to employ strength against a State unable to protect itself, but the Nicaraguans surely understand or must be taught that the farce is becoming tiresome. They cannot be permitted longer to presume upon their insignificance. They must yield at once or take the consequences."

The Daily Chronicle will say to-morrow:

"The situation in Nicaragua has reached an almost ludicrous point. England is in the position of a policeman who has captured a little boy a long way from the police station, and does not know what to do with him. The boy lies in the gutter, mencing terrible revenge by his big brother. The policeman's position is equally humiliating and profitless. Sooner or later Nicaragua, of course must pay and beg pardon. The United States is acting a friendly part toward Great Britain and Nicaragua in urging the latter to pay the indemnity at the earliest moment."

The Daily Telegraph will say: "We regret the necessity of coercing Nicaragua, but just as in life some small, weak people make themselves disagreeable and are all the better for a sound cuff, so there are instances in which justice, self-respect, and the peace of the world impose the necessity of inflicting what may be termed a diplomatic birching rather than an act of war. The United States has shown, as was to be expected, a becoming sense of the equities of the case, and has behaved toward us in nearly every respect as we should have behaved toward it."

ATTITUDE OF THIS GOVERNMENT

It Is Based on Precedents Established by Cass and Seward.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Whatever may be the outcome of the present occupation of Corinto by the British, there is no doubt that the position of the Administration is sound. Great Britain knows just how far she may proceed without a protest from this Government. She will not overstep the limit.

If the critics of the Administration had devoted a little time to the study of the precedents which govern the State Department, the display of ignorance in connection with the Nicaraguan affair might have been spared the country. Mr. Gresham has taken precisely the position with relation to Great Britain's operation in Nicaragua that those eminent Secretaries, Cass and Seward, took years ago, when the question of foreign invasions of the southern republics required official determination. The precedents quoted in these dispatches last night are not the only ones which guide the State Department in its handling of the Nicaragua affair. The Monroe doctrine did not contemplate the establishment by the United States of a protectorate over any of the republics to the south of us, in the sense of a barrier between them and foreign Governments which might have difficulties to settle with them. This country would have been in hot water long ago had the famous declaration of Monroe been thus officially construed.

Nicaragua unquestionably relied upon the mediation of the United States in its present affair with England. This is shown by its refusal to make reparation for the expulsion of British subjects from its territory, while acceding cheerfully to the demand of this Government that Americans expelled at the same time as the British should be permitted to return.

The attitude of the present Administration is likely to have an excellent effect. The countries of South and Central America will learn what some of them evidently have not gathered from the diplomatic history of this country, that the United States, while resolved to protect them from territorial aggrandizement and the subversion of their Government by foreign nations, will not interfere in their disputes with such nations, at least until the actual principles of the Monroe doctrine are assailed.

The State Department is still without official information bearing upon the occupation of Corinto by the forces of Great Britain.

THE BRITISH FLAG OVER CORINTO

The Nicaraguan Colors Nowhere Visible in the Town.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The situation in Corinto remains unchanged. Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, this evening, in reply to a cable dispatch asking for specific information as to the position of affairs, received from Mr. Manuel Mutus, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, an official dispatch stating that the British were still in control of the city; that the British flag was flying over the Custom House; that the Nicaraguan flag had been withdrawn from all the public places; that all the national authorities had deserted the town, and that Corinto at present was practically a British possession.

The dispatch contained no further particulars, which leads Dr. Guzman to believe that all is quiet in the republic.

California's Governor Is Amazed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Speaking on the Nicaraguan situation to-day, Gov. Budd said:

"The United States of America should never have allowed the British marines to set foot on the Nicaraguan shore. The nations should have been given warning that the United States will see that its weaker sister republics receive justice, and we should stand jealously on this ground. Let war with the United States be the consequence of aggression on this continent, and there will be no aggressions."

PASTOR BRYAN CALLED A "CRANK"

Jamaica's Select Club Played Cards in Lent, but the Pastor Objected, and Then Resigned.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 28.—The congregation of the Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at Richmond Hill, near this village, has passed through a week of emotions which began with astonishment last Sunday evening, when the pastor, the Rev. Henry Bryan, tendered his resignation, and ended in tears this morning, when he announced from the pulpit that he had decided to recall his hasty act of last Sunday.

Pastor Bryan held special services in his church nearly every evening in the week during Lent. He preached about the proper observance of that season, and exhorted his parishioners to abstain as much as possible from worldly amusement.

There is a club in Richmond Hill known as the Richmond Hill Association, to which many well-known citizens of the village, including the Episcopal clergyman himself, belong. The organization owns a pretty clubhouse, with bowling alleys, pool tables, card rooms, and other conveniences for amusement. Mr. George A. Newcomer was Chairman of the club's Entertainment Committee during Lent.

Card parties became somewhat frequent at the clubhouse during that season, and they were nearly always set down for an evening when there was to be a service held at the church. This became so noticeable that it got to be the talk of the congregation. Mr. Bryan, whom, it is said, Mr. Newcomer did not like, talked about it.

There was an unusually large number of events at the club during the week preceding Easter. At a service in the church on Wednesday evening of that week, Mr. Bryan said he feared his flock was not observing Lent as he hoped it would. This was a source of regret to him, he said, after the hard work he had done to induce a proper observance of the season of self-denial. There were a number of other remarks in the same strain.

Mr. Newcomer is reported by the best authorities to have said: "Mr. Bryan has an idea that the club belongs to the church. Nobody but a crank would find fault with card playing. I shall never go to the church again so long as he is the pastor."

Pastor Bryan, hearing this, after thinking the matter over, and being of the idea that Mr. Newcomer's opinions were those of the entire congregation, decided to resign. He so announced his intention on last Sunday evening. His parishioners called upon him the next day to urge him to reconsider his intention. He is very popular in the village, and he received letters from people not of his congregation asking him not to resign. The pastor finally came to the conclusion that he had acted hastily. He so announced himself to-day, and asked permission to reconsider his action. He spoke feelingly about the efforts on the part of his congregation to induce him to remain as pastor. When he ceased speaking more than half of his congregation was in tears.

Mr. Newcomer, when asked this afternoon if he really had made the remarks attributed to him, stated that he had nothing to say about the matter.

Five members of the church Vestry, Messrs. Colson, Bronson, Valk, Man, and Col. Jones have assured the pastor that they would not accept his resignation, and urged him to press it, in order that they might go on record to that effect.

Mr. Bryan has been in Richmond Hill a year. Before that he was pastor of the Episcopal Church at Eddington, Penn.

NATURAL GAS EXPLOSION

Houses Wrecked and Burned in Wilkinsburg, a Suburb of Pittsburg—Two Women Severely Injured.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 28.—A series of natural-gas explosions at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon in Wilkinsburg, a suburb of this city, wrecked four houses and badly injured two persons.

The first explosion occurred in the house of A. C. Spindler, on Swiss Vale Avenue. A sister of Mrs. Spindler went down in the cellar to investigate what seemed to be escaping gas. She carried a light.

There was an explosion which lifted the house from its foundation. and wrecked it completely. Miss Mary Spindler, aged about thirty, and her sister Rebecca, were the only persons in the house at the time of the explosion. They escaped with severe injuries.

Part of the house fell on the residence of Mr. Swift and wrecked it.

Soon after the explosion in Spindler's house three explosions occurred in the house of A. U. Downing. Fortunately no one was severely injured there. Houses owned by A. C. Spindler, A. U. Downing, Major Lawton, and Mr. Swift caught fire and were destroyed.

The accident is said to have been caused by gas being turned into an old main that had not been in use for two years and was defective. The loss will reach $25,000, covered by insurance. The explosions were heard several miles away.

GEN. HARRISON THE LOGICAL CANDIDATE

So Says C. W. Fairbanks—But the ex-President Not Anxious to Run.

C. W. Fairbanks, the Republican leader in Indianapolis, who is one of ex-President Benjamin Harrison's most intimate friends, was a visitor last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

"Ex-President Harrison," he said, "is not a candidate for renomination next year in the sense that he is anxious to run again. He desires to see a strong man put at the head of the Republican ticket, and would willingly relinquish whatever claim he has upon it to another. I believe, however, that he is the logical candidate, just as Grover Cleveland was that of the Democrats in 1892, and I believe his renomination can no more be prevented next year than was the renomination of President Cleveland three years ago.

"The sentiment in Indiana is all the same way, and I believe all other candidates will have to give way to Harrison in 1896."

Courtship Interrupted by Murder.

PERRY, Oklahoma, April 28.—James L. Dupont, a well-known and well-to-do man of the Osage Nation, was arrested here to-day charged with the murder of Dennis Lang near Lexington, Ky., several years ago. Dupont's name then was Black, and he was paying attentions to a daughter of Lang's, to which the father objected. Black went home with the daughter one Sunday night and was met at the gate by the father, who ordered him never to come to his house again. A quarrel ensued, and Black shot Lang. Black at once came to the Indian Territory. He changed his name to Dupont, and became quite wealthy trading with the Indians.

Governors Island Soldiers Arrested.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 28.—Fritz Buhler and John Ryan, two soldiers from Governors Island, were arrested by the Hoboken police last night, charged with assaulting Philip Garaborine of 27 Garden Street. With four other soldiers, Buhler and Ryan were on their way to the ferry, when they jostled against Garaborine. He resented it, and was knocked down and badly cut about the head. Then he caused his assailants' arrest.

HE MAY BE A MURDERER

Burns Arrested on a Pier After Cries for Help Had Been Heard.

TWO MEN WHO SAW A BODY SINK

A Policeman and Three Workmen Say They Heard the Cries—Three Entered the Pier, Two Returned.

A story of what seems to be a murder mystery was told in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, when Policeman John Daley of the Oak Street Station arraigned a hard-looking prisoner who said his name was John Burns, that he was forty-three years old, and a baker of Whitestone, L. I.

Daley told Justice Voorhis that he found Burns leaning against a pile of shingles on Pier No. 28 East River, at the foot of Dover Street, at 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when he had rushed to the dock in answer to cries of "Help!" coming apparently from the water.

Without waiting to be questioned, Burns interrupted with: "I don't know the first thing about the matter."

When he was asked what he meant he would not answer.

He was asked whether he heard any cries for help, and he replied: "Why, no; I was fast asleep."

Burns, according to the policeman, was standing up, not lying down, when he was discovered. He acted as if he did not care to be seen.

Policeman Daley investigated and found three witnesses, whose story seems to point to a murder having been committed, and to knowledge of it on the part of Burns.

All three witnesses—Conrad Lumberg, sailor on the Clyde Line steamer Crotan; Orloff Isaacs, deckhand on a Chapman wrecking lighter, and Michael Fitzgerald of 497 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, watchman of the Dover Street pier—agree that three men went on the pier about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and that, shortly after, they heard cries for help coming from the water they saw but two men return.

Lumberg was on duty on the Crotan, which lies at Pier 28, when, he says, three men walked on to the Dover Street pier. The men were talking loudly. One of them, who walked ahead of the others, tried to get aboard the Crotan, but Lumberg kept him off. Then the men walked down the pier. He heard them wrangling, and soon after heard cries of "Help!" "Help!"

The cries seemed to come from about fifteen feet from the pier. It was so dark that Lumberg could not see the person in the water.

Isaacs, however, says he distinctly saw a form in the river. The lighter on which he is employed had just returned from Hoboken, and he and Deckhand John Larsen were about to turn into their bunks when they heard cries coming from the river.

"I saw a dark object in the water," said Isaacs in court, "between Pier 28 and our lighter, which lay at Pier 29. I watched the object moving about the water a short while, and then it disappeared and all was still. At the same moment I noticed two men running toward the street."

Watchman Fitzgerald is positive that he saw three men walk up the Dover Street Pier. He had formerly stopped everybody from going on the pier, but he had some difficulty over the matter recently with the police, and so yesterday morning he let the three men go their way. Shortly after, he heard cries, and saw one man running from the pier. He met Policeman Daley coming from the direction of Roosevelt Street.

Daley had blown his whistle as soon as he had heard the cries for help, and other policemen hurried up. Daley then found Burns near the shingles.

Burns declared in court that he had but one companion when he went on the pier. "My partner's name was Edward Kelly," he said. "He 'hangs around' 140 Cherry Street. We were simply looking for a place to sleep. I live in Whitestone, L. I., but I did not have the money Saturday night to take me there."

Burns stuck to his story told at the time of his arrest, that he was fast asleep when the policeman came up to him, and that he had heard nothing of any cries for help.

When a reporter tried to talk to Burns he replied: "What do you think I am? You can't pump me."

Policeman Daley asked Justice Voorhis for time in which to get further evidence. He said he would look for Burns's alleged companion, Edward Kelly. Burns was accordingly remanded to the Oak Street Station and will be rearraigned at the Tombs this morning.

AMERICAN THEOSOPHISTS SECEDE

They Sever Connection with the International Society — Almost a Unanimous Vote.

BOSTON, April 28.—The American Section of the Theosophical Society, in annual convention to-day, voted to sever its connection with the International Society and assert its independence. The new declaration of independence was adopted almost unanimously. Out of a total vote of 205, only 10 were cast against it, and of these 7 were cast by Dr. La Pierre of Chicago, who had several proxies.

Upon the announcement of the vote, the delegates rose and cheered. Only two delegates opposed the idea of independence.

W. Q. Judge, the General Secretary, was elected President for life of the American Society.

In the course of the day Treasurer Fullerton and Secretary Judge presented their reports, showing encouraging progress in finances and membership. Mr. Judge refused to defend himself of the charges of the forgery of documents of the Mahatmas brought by Mrs. Besant. He said he had not received a copy of the charges, and would reserve his explanation.

DEBS CONSPIRACY CASE DISCONTINUED

This Action Is Taken by Order of Attorney General Olney.

CHICAGO, April 28.—The Debs trial on the conspiracy charge has been postponed indefinitely. The discontinuance was ordered by United States District Attorney Black after he had received instructions in a letter from Attorney General Olney.

Speaking of the case, Gen. Black said:

"The Government is not willing to appear in the attitude of a persecutor of any of its citizens. At this time the case of these men is pending before the United States Supreme Court. All the vital facts presented in the record are before the court. The court cannot and will not render a decision which will not involve other questions than those of jurisdiction. Hence the postponement."

Conferred with Mr. Platt.

Local politicians took a rest yesterday and the few statesmen visiting the city did little wirepulling. Ex-Senator Platt remained in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and was visited by Chairman Lauterbach of the Republican County Committee. The call was a brief one. Mr. Lauterbach said afterward that his mission to the chieftain was not of special interest.

District Attorney John Woodward of Chautauqua County, who wants to be a Supreme Court Judge, arrived in town early yesterday and paid his respects to Mr. Platt.

THE LIST OF THE DEAD GROWING

A Hundred and Thirty Victims of the Broken Reservoir at Bouzy, France, Already Accounted For.

PARIS, April 28.—Reports of the devastation caused by the bursting of the reservoir at Bouzy yesterday have been received from Epinal hourly this evening. The loss of life is far beyond the first estimates.

About 130 deaths are now known to have been caused by the flood, and the list may grow, as in the confusion and ruin it has been impossible to account for scores of persons who are missing. The search for dead bodies is still in progress. Thirty or more of the dead were buried to-day.

The villages and peasant farms in the path of the flood are strewn with wrecks of buildings, and are covered with heavy layers of mud. More than 200 families are homeless and destitute.

M. Leygues, Minister of the Interior, has gone with a staff of officials to the afflicted district to distribute money among the needy. Most of the towns near Epinal have sent food and clothing to the destitute sufferers.

A large part of the valley is little more than a morass, with timbers and uprooted trees protruding from the mud. The soldiers who are looking for bodies make only slow progress, as the work of digging in the débris is necessarily slow.

Much damage was done to the villages at some distance from the dam. As the flood swept down the valley it gathered an immense quantity of timbers and tree trunks, which were thrown against the buildings in the lower neighborhoods. For the same reason the number of deaths in the lower villages are disproportionately great, and more bodies were mangled than at points nearer the dam.

Part of the Bouzy tavern was found to-day on the bank of the Moselle, eleven miles distant. The reservoir is now empty. For several days it had been above the normal level.

The exact cause of the break is not known. Some think the defect was in the plan of the structure, which was vertical. Others assert that the dam, though originally strong, had been cracked for years. The truth may not be determined until the official inquiry.

Fifty thousand persons visited to-day the scenes of desolation in the Aviere Valley. The little Aviere Brook, which ordinarily is but 7 feet wide, has been converted into a lake a mile and a half broad. Soldiers and workingmen from the Department of Roads are burying cattle and sheep as rapidly as possible to prevent disease. Hundreds of carcasses were put under ground to-day.

The masonry on the Bouzy Dam was begun in 1879 and finished in 1884. It was strengthened in 1889. The dam was 550 yards long, 66 feet high and the same thickness at the base. It was built against vertical rock and on sandstone.

THE TROLLEY'S 108TH VICTIM

A Brooklyn Deaf-Mute, Out for a Sunday Walk, Struck Down and Killed Near Coney Island.

James Hofheimer, a deaf-mute, twenty-one years old, who lived with his mother and four sisters at 166 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, was killed by a trolley car near Coney Island last evening. This makes the record 108 killed in this vicinity.

The young man was a cabinetmaker and was employed at Schermerhorn Street and Court Square. He felt like walking yesterday, and he communicated this wish to his mother, Mrs. Angelina Hofheimer, and at 2 o'clock started out for his walk. He followed the tracks of the West End Railroad, which run to Coney Island. He was evidently returning to Brooklyn when he was killed.

William Kerr of 266 Nineteenth Street, the conductor of the car, and Thomas Brown, the motorman, of Unionville, were arrested and locked up in the Bath Beach police station.

KILLED HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW

Robert Luscomb, a Prominent Milwaukee Lawyer, Takes the Life of Emil A. Sanger.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 28.—Robert Luscomb, ex-Assistant City Attorney, and one of the best-known lawyers in the city, just before midnight last night shot and killed his brother-in-law, Emil A. Sanger, President of the C. M. Sanger Sons' Company, and brother of Walter C. Sanger, the bicycle rider. The shooting took place at the home of Samuel D. Luscomb, father of Mrs. Sanger, at 1,052 Grand Avenue.

The murder grew out of a family feud, resulting from litigation in which the Sanger family recently became involved through the failure of Casper M. Sanger's mining company, and from Sanger's brutal treatment of his wife. Sanger's wife, who is a sister of Luscomb, last evening went to the house of her parents for shelter, alleging that her husband was ill treating her.

Sanger went to the house at 11:45 o'clock and demanded admission. He was refused, and thereupon tried to batter down the door. Luscomb seized his shotgun, and fired one shot through the plate-glass door. The charge entered Sanger's head, killing him instantly.

Luscomb jumped out of the window and gave himself up to an officer who was passing the house on his beat. Luscomb was taken to the Central Police Station and locked up. His friends are confident of his acquittal.

BROUGHT TO TERMS BY A STRIKE

A Baltimore Firm Yields an Increase of Ten Per Cent. in Wages.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 28.—Three hundred men employed at Tyson's Chrome Works went on strike yesterday afternoon because their employers refused to grant an increase of 10 per cent. in wages. Jesse Tyson, President of the works, subsequently listened to the demands of the men and granted the increase. The men will return to work to-morrow on the new scale.

When the Wilson bill was passed the wages of the employes were cut 10 per cent. The employes claim that instead of the Wilson bill having an injurious effect on the business, it has increased considerably under the new tariff, and they therefore demanded that their old wages should be given them.

Under the old schedule employes used to earn on an average $11 a week. Most of them have been for years in the employ of the concern.

Scolding Made Him Want to Die.

John Glenn, a plumber of 525 Second Avenue, was held in $500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for attempting to kill himself. Glenn cut his throat with a jackknife April 24. He said his wife had been scolding him.

Mrs. Parnell's Condition Improved.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 28.—Mrs. Parnell's power of speech is improving satisfactorily; she takes plenty of nourishment, and her prospects of recovery are bright.

Ex-Gov. Woodson of Missouri Very Ill.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 28.—Ex-Gov. Silas Woodson, seventy-nine years of age, who was taken ill Friday night, is in a critical condition.

EXPLAINED BY DR. NEWTON

He Reaffirms His Belief in the Reality of Christ's Resurrection.

HIS WORDS MISINTERPRETED, HE SAYS

What He Denied Was that the Creeds of the Church Necessarily Implied the Resurrection of the Physical Body.

All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, at Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, held the largest congregation of many months at yesterday morning's service. Many had been attracted by the expectation that the rector, the Rev. R. Heber Newton, would have something to say in regard to the published statement that on the previous Sunday he had preached a sermon in which he avowed disbelief in the Christian doctrine that the physical body of Jesus Christ appeared before the Disciples and ascended to heaven.

The congregation was not disappointed. Dr. Newton practically repudiated the statement attributed to him and alleged that he had been misinterpreted. Prior to the sermon he read a long document, in which he endeavored to explain what he meant in the discourse of the preceding Sunday. His sermon was on the "Resurrection."

"Some of you were absent last Sunday morning, and, consequently, failed to hear what I then had to say," Dr. Newton said on entering the pulpit. "Your impressions of what I said, as gathered from reports in the papers during the week may have conveyed to you a most erroneous impression of that sermon. Those of you who were present may now distrust your memories, and, therefore, be somewhat disturbed by these same reports.

"I am renewedly surprised at the disposition of intelligent and educated men, who have outgrown the superstition of the infallibility of the Pope, but who insist upon the infallibility of the reporter. Men who will challenge without any hesitation the inaccuracy of Holy Scripture will acquiesce at once in the inerrancy of the stenographer.

"I am also renewedly surprised at the lack of perspective in the vision of most men. A half hour's sermon will be condensed in a newspaper report into a few paragraphs, and men who are intelligent and educated will apparently fail to recognize the possibility that anything whatever may be lost in such condensation. They will expect that each part of a logical discourse will receive its due value in such a brief epitome. It would seem to me that any thoughtful person would understand that under the difficulty of reporting a discourse and at the same time condensing that discourse into the limits of a newspaper report, words would be half heard or missed, important qualifying sentences would be altogether dropped, and the notes themselves when read would be liable to great confusion.

"All this, as it seems to me, was wholly forgotten in the quick judgment which has been passed this week upon the misleading representation of whatever was said here last Sunday morning.

"I am also once more impressed by the enormous power of a suggestion. Many men evidently read the report of my sermon with the suggestion placed in their minds by the headlines of that report, 'Not Jesus Christ's Body; Mr. Newton Discards the Christian Theory of the Resurrection,' and so read into that report what was thus suggested to them as its meaning. Had that report been headed accurately, 'Jesus Christ's True Body; Mr. Newton Discards the Popular Theorizing About the Resurrection, but Affirms His Belief in the Reality of That Resurrection,' there would have been little trouble.

"As I understand it, the trouble grows out of what I am assumed to have said on three points.

"First, concerning the testimony of the disciples themselves, what I sought to say and what I did say was somewhat to this effect: That the disciples, in becoming conscious of the appearances of Jesus to them, were inevitably driven to interpret those appearances in the only way open to them, according to the thought prevailing in that age. They resolved the appearance of

ance of the belief itself; and that I knew your own faith is made needlessly difficult by this same view, and that I sought to clear away a difficulty from your path in order to help you to my own thorough conviction.

"I am frank, also, to add that one reason why I have emphasized this dissent at the present time is because that interpretation has been claimed as the only legitimate interpretation of the belief which we all share together."

"Why I Believe in the Resurrection of Jesus Christ" was the subject of Dr. Newton's discourse. He selected as his text Acts, i., 3: "To whom he showed himself alive by many infallible proofs," and spoke as follows:

"On Easter Sunday, from one of the leading pulpits of this city, so I am informed by two hearers, it was declared, in substance, that the disciples undoubtedly thought they saw Jesus, but that whether they saw Him or not was entirely uncertain. Such an utterance expresses the state of doubt in which many of the clergy as well as of the laity are to-day. In times past I have felt in this way myself; but, when I have thus felt, I have been silent. A principle with me in my ministry has been only to speak when I could affirm. If I speak to-day upon this subject, it is because I can affirm my honest and heartfelt conviction that 'he showed himself alive by many infallible proofs.' The grounds of this conviction I propose to give you.

"Such a conviction presupposes a belief in immortality. Christ's appearance does not create faith in the life to come, it confirms it. Where there is no such belief, there can be no conviction as to Christ's appearance. Where, on sufficient grounds, the intellect is persuaded that there is a life beyond the grave, there may come the further conviction that one has appeared from the dead.

"This conviction presupposes the truth that if ever one appeared from the dead, that one should have been Jesus of Nazareth. The one Perfect Man should give the one historic attestation of life triumphing over death.

"Such a conviction presupposes, further, a belief concerning the general nature of the records. If I were constrained to believe that the Bible, as a whole, is a book plenarily inspired, its author being no less than God Himself—its every utterance therefore infallible, inerrant—I should be constrained to doubt very seriously the resurrection of Jesus. So confused are the accounts that I could not reconcile them with a book thus infallible, inerrant. If, however, I am free to believe that the books of the Bible are the human literature, recording great inspirations and great revelations, but recording them under the limitations of human reporting, then a faith in the resurrection of Jesus Christ is possible, notwithstanding the discrepancies of the accounts. Those confusions in detail, along with the agreement in the general fact, confirm my belief in the sincerity of the witnesses and the actuality of the event narrated. Here is a hint as to how fidelity to the truth which is given us to see in our generation will lead us into a new and firmer faith.

"When we come to examine the evidence itself for this stupendous fact, we are confronted at once with the truth that the disciples, as a body, believed it and believed it intensely; that they considered it of such importance as to constitute a veritable foundation of the new religion.

"Concerning the evidence itself, these points are very significant. There were many different appearances. Those appearances, in nearly every instance, were to more than one of the disciples at a time. Collective hallucinations are indeed possible, but they are not probable.

"It is easy, of course, to impeach the authority of these witnesses as the children of a credulous age, and as themselves unlearned folk. But it is to be noted, on the other hand, how singularly slow to believe they were. The reports first coming to the disciples were received as 'idle tales.' Twice in one of the Evangelists it is recorded that when these reports came, the disciples believed not. Thomas's incredulity is familiar to us all. Plainly, they did not accept the belief unquestioningly.

"It is to be noted, further, that such an appearance from the dead was contrary to all their expectations. Notwithstanding any hints that Christ had dropped, they were not expecting. His resurrection then. The thought in which they were reared led them not to look forward to the end of that dispensation for the resurrection from the dead. Their thought of the Messiah's return was of a visible coming down from the skies, on the clouds of heaven, to end the present order.

"The records of the appearances of Jesus conform strangely to what little we know or are led to believe as probable concerning the physical characteristics of the life to come. The finer materiality in the risen body, its appearing and evanishing, its passing through solid matter, these other characteristics of the manifestations of Jesus, are, to those at all familiar with the literature of such subjects, thoroughly natural.

"These appearances of Jesus conform further to what we know, or are led to believe as probable, of the future life in its psychological conditions. The identity of the risen Jesus with the Jesus of Nazareth is unmistakable. His very voice betrays Him to Mary. His concern to satisfy the Disciples on the way to Emmaus betokens the old Master. His tenderness to Peter is the very spirit which drew their hearts to Him in the flesh.

"The artistic perfection of these stories of the risen Jesus has, for a long time, seemed to me one of the conclusive water marks of their authenticity. Read this afternoon the story of the appearance of Jesus to Mary at the tomb. Read then the interview between Jesus and Peter at the Lake of Galilee. Read then, if you can, without being touched by the delicacy and beauty and artistic perfection of the tales. If I may use the expression, 'art,' the art is so fine as to betray not a genius of literature, but the record of an authentic experience.

"The issues of this faith form the conclusive proof, in my mind, that the faith is genuine. It undoubtedly resuscitates the new religious movement which was on the point of dying out after the crucifixion. It gave the movement its impetus and power. Paul was not wrong in coupling a belief in the resurrection with a belief in Jesus, as he preached Jesus and the resurrection. If that movement had been a temporary one there would be no ground to believe its origin was other than a hallucination. It has not been temporary. It has been permanent through eighteen centuries. It shows no sign of exhaustion. Its force increases with the climbing centuries. That force is revolutionizing human life, regenerating the individual, reconstructing society. The issues of that movement form a moral revolution. The issues of that movement are a universal religion, into which the most spiritual forms of every religion are merging.

"Can any one believe that such a movement began in a hallucination?

"A fellow young minister of our own Church some time ago pronounced the vision of Paul on the road to Damascus a 'sunstroke.' He who can believe this eviscerates Christianity. The power of Christianity is, first, the life of Jesus in the flesh, and secondly, the confirmation of the faith in immortality by the appearing of Jesus from the dead."

APOSTLES TO BE BELIEVED.

Dr. Harsha Calls Them Trustworthy Witnesses as to the Resurrection.

The Rev. William Justin Harsha of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church of Harlem preached yesterday morning on "Is the Testimony of the Apostles Trustworthy as to the Resurrection of Jesus Christ?"

"One statement of Dr. Newton's," said Dr. Harsha, "cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged. It is, 'I cannot accept the testimony of the Disciples.' This is a blow struck into the very face of the Christian faith.

"If we cannot believe the testimony of the Disciples we are all at sea. Nor can we allow him to escape responsibility so easily as by saying, with a great show of meekness, 'Some will ask me what became of the body [of Christ.] But I am too reverent to speculate about what became of that sacred temple of the Divine Spirit. I leave all such irreverant speculation to higher ecclesiastic authority.' But this is the very question at issue, and it cannot be ignored. We have the testimony of the Disciples as to what became of it—that it was instantaneously transferred from a physical to a spiritual body, and, coming forth, became the type and spectacle of what our resurrected bodies will be at last.

"This, taken with the absence of testimony from the Roman soldiers as well as from the Jewish priests and enthusiasts, is very strong. If Christ's body had been left to decay in the tomb, how easy it would have been for the Roman centurion to set at rest all the claims of those who were turning the Roman world upside down! If that poor bit of clay with the marks of the thorns and spear upon it could have been produced, would not the priests have brought it forth into the light of day to refute the sermon of Peter on the Day of Pentecost, and stop the sudden and overwhelming defection of thousands of souls from the established religion? Dr. Newton must show why Christ's enemies failed to avail themselves of the best and easiest argument.

"The testimony of the Disciples has been examined by lawyers and jurists in all ages, and has been found to satisfy all the laws of evidence. A threefold canon has been laid down as to the necessary features of the highest evidence. It must be (a) primary, (b) direct, (c) disinterested. Certainly what the Disciples aver in the court of all the ages satisfies these particulars. Their testimony is primary—it is like the production of the original deed in a matter where the transfer of property is concerned. No testimony could be higher in class, or nearer to the event in point of time.

"Their testimony is direct—it is not founded upon hearsay or speculation. It is also disinterested—friends saw Him. This is very bold; it is also very sweet and comforting. Only to belief and love did the resurrected Christ appeal; only to these does He appeal to-day. Then, as now, unbelievers would not be convinced 'though one rose from the dead.'

"The other agreement of the witnesses is as to the impression made upon the minds of the Disciples by the resurrection of Christ. At His death sorrow had filled their hearts. They 'trembled,' 'were amazed.' But joy came to them when Jesus showed Himself alive. Mark tells us of it; Luke tells us of it; John reiterates the story, and does not forget it even upon Patmos. Peter breaks forth into a psalm when he thinks of it. "Blessed be the God and Father who hath begotten us again into a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead!'

"A lie never engendered such joy as that. A lie may produce stolidity, braggadocio, brazenness; but such Apostolic joy, never!"

THE ONE FUNDAMENTAL FACT.

Resurrection of Christ's Body Not to be Doubted, Dr. Tyler Says.

The Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, pastor of the Church of the Disciples, in West Fifty-sixth Street, preached yesterday a sermon on the resurrection.

"The doctrine of the resurrection of Jesus is fundamental," Dr. Tyler said. "It is not simply one of a multitude of Gospel facts, but it is the fact on which all other Gospel facts hinge. To deny or call in question the fact of the resurrection is to deny the fundamental fact of all holy religions.

"Paul says that if Christ has not risen 'then our preaching is in vain, and your faith is vain, and you are all poor wretches.' And the man who can in the pulpit, or out of it, deviate from that doctrine is a wonderfully courageous preacher.

"There are some very curious things in this world. How can a man use the service prescribed in the 'Book of Prayer,' and then stand in the pulpit and say, 'I cannot believe it?' But that is no concern of mine or yours.

"It is not a question of the resurrection of this body which will be buried after death, this body of corruption and weakness and sin, but the question of what became of the body of Jesus. Dr. Newton says: 'I am too reverent to speculate as to what became of the body of Jesus.' The word 'reverent' is not the proper word. 'Prudent' is the word. 'I am too prudent to speculate.' Dr. Newton says the Disciples believed the body of Jesus rose from the grave because they were expecting the resurrection, and their imagination was thereby affected to believe it. But the Disciples did not expect the resurrection, as is shown by the fact that several of them went to the tomb to offer reverence to the body, which was not there, and the explanation of Dr. Newton is false. The Disciples were not in a state of great mental excitement, for they minutely described the arrangements of the things about the grave.

"For fifteen centuries the Jews observed the seventh day most religiously. They even permitted themselves to be slaughtered by thousands rather than violate the sacred observance of the day by taking up arms. But there was a change, and nothing can account for that change but the resurrection of the body of Christ.

"It is said the body of Jesus after the resurrection was not the same as before the resurrection, for it passed through material substances, such as closed doors and walls. The body was changed, raised and refashioned, but when, where, and how God's word does not say; but such a change took place. It is because we believe in the resurrection that we assemble for worship this day. It is not a question of philosophy, but one of fact. It is to believe in the words of the Apostles' Creed, which we recite and declare we believe."

Dr. Remensnyder's Views.

In St. James's Lutheran Church, in Madison Avenue, last evening, the Rev. Dr. Remensnyder preached in reply to Dr. Newton.

"The question involved," he said, "is not as to the nature of the resurrection of the body, but as to whether there will be a resurrection at all. Do the Scriptures really mean anything, or do they only delude us with empty words, when they speak of the resurrection of the body? If there is to be no literal resurrection this charming but meaningless fable had far better been left out of the Scriptures. Then we cannot look forward to any reunion of the soul with its fond, bodily mate."

STEAMER NORTH ERIN FLOATED

Quogue Farmers Disappointed, as They Were Short of Oranges.

QUOGUE, L. I., April 28.—The steamship North Erin was last night towed off the bar where she struck on Saturday by the tug L. Luckenback, which started for New-York with the steamer in tow. About two miles west of the Quogue Life-Saving Station the Luckenback cast off her hawser, and, dropping back, followed in the Erin's wake.

Old sea captains in this vicinity to-day said that if the Captain of the Erin, when he took his last sounding, found thirty fathoms of water he must have been at least thirty miles at sea, as it is claimed that the water grows one fathom deeper at every mile from the bar. On the other hand, it is claimed by some of the life-saving crew that there are certain places about a mile from the bar, between the stations of Quogue and Tiana, where the water is over thirty fathoms deep.

There was a general rush at daybreak to the beach to see the steamer. Some even took farm wagons, expecting to get a load of oranges, and great was the disappointment at finding her gone.

A Good Appetite

Is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones and strengthens the digestive organs and purifies the blood.

"About a year and a half ago I was taken with terrible pains in the pit of my stomach, for which I had doctors a year. My complaint not improving, I bought a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been taking it only for a few days when my wife remarked that she could see a difference in my looks. I took over three bottles and I was soon able to eat anything, and my stomach is all right again. Now when not feeling perfectly well I resort to Hood's Sarsaparilla. I recommend it to my friends." J. W. WALDRON, Riverside Station, New-York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

And Spring medicine. Now is the time to take it, because now is the time when it will do you the most good.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

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TEN YEARS CONSECRATE

Old St. Patrick's Church Anniversary Celebrated Yesterday.

MGR. SATOLLI OFFICIATED AT MASS

Archbishop Corrigan, Bishop Northrop, and Many Other Clerics Present—The Famous Church's History.

Not since the late Cardinal McCloskey was made a Prince of the Church, twenty years ago, was so much religious enthusiasm displayed in and around the historic old Mott Street church, which was formerly the Cathedral of the Catholic Archdiocese, as was visible there yesterday, when the tenth anniversary of the consecration of the church was celebrated.

The cornerstone of the church was laid in 1809, and the building was dedicated in May, 1815. The date of consecration marks the time when the sacred edifice and the church property were entirely free from debt.

Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, sang the solemn Pontifical high mass, which began at 11 o'clock. An immense crowd assembled, but no one unprovided with a ticket could get admittance. Scores of ticket holders had to be content with standing room in the aisles and kneeling room on the floor.

The church was specially decorated for the occasion. The coat of arms of the United States, surmounted by a gilt spreadeagle, ornamented the galleries and organ loft rails in the rear of the church. The shield and eagle were artistically festooned with American and Papal flags. The rectory in Mulberry Street, where Mgr. Satolli is the guest of Rector John F. Kearney, displayed the Irish emblem, in addition to the American and Papal flags. All the arrangements were in charge of Fathers James P. O'Brien and William G. Murphy.

Promptly at 11 o'clock a procession headed by acolytes bearing candles emerged from the sacristy. In the train of the acolytes followed the priests, Bishops, and the Papal Delegate. The procession moved through the south aisle and up the centre aisle, when all took their places within the sanctuary. The acolytes, twenty in number, wore red soutanes with white surplices and gloves. The priests were in gorgeous white and gold vestments, and Mgr. Satolli in the purple of the episcopacy.

Archbishop Corrigan and his escort of priests and acolytes entered the sanctuary after the others had taken their places. The Archbishop was in full canonicals. Two acolytes carried the train of his purple robe.

He took his place on the old episcopal throne on the Gospel side of the altar. His attendant priests were the Rev. J. N. Connolly and Mgr. Farley. Bishop H. P. Northrop of Charleston, S. C., was stationed on the right of Archbishop Corrigan.

On the epistle side of the sanctuary sat Mgr. Satolli, also on a throne. His special attendant was his secretary, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Z. Rooker. Attending Mgr. Satolli during the mass were the Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeny, assistant priest; the Rev. John McNamee and the Rev. Francis Hannigan, deacon of honor; the Rev. Philip Ahearn, deacon of the mass, and the Rev. Eugene Shine, sub-deacon. Among others in the sanctuary were Mgr. Quigley, the Rev. James McGean, the Rev. John Edwards, the Rev. Patrick Handy, and the Rev. Joseph McMahon. The seats in pews were occupied by sisters from various convents and brothers of the Christian schools.

The music was a special feature. Prof. George J. Gooman presided at the organ and directed the programme. He had a choir of fifty voices. Miss Agnes R. Syrne was the soprano, Miss Nettie Sullivan, contralto; Thomas Dowd, tenor, and Frederick Frank, basso.

When the head of the procession appeared, Prof. Gooman played the "Largo," from Handel. The "Kyrie" and "Gloria," were from Haydn's Sixteenth Mass; the "Credo" from Haydn's No. 3 Imperial Mass, the offertory from Lambelotte's "Lauda Sion," No. 1, and the "Sanctus," "Benedictus," and "Agnus Dei" from Gounod's St. Cecilia Mass.

After the mass Archbishop Corrigan thanked all the clergy on benalf of the zealous pastor of St. Patrick's. He mentioned no name but that of Father Kearney, remarking that the rector deserved the greatest praise for erecting the old church from debt, and thus making it possible for it to be forever consecrated to Divine worship.

He said the ceremonies must have given delight to the representatives of the Holy Father. He urged the people to be faithful to their Church, their schools, and their pastor.

The Rev. Father John J. Kean, pastor of St. James's Church, preached the sermon. He was born in the Fourteenth Ward, and when a boy served as an acolyte in St. Patrick's Church, then the cathedral. His discourse was largely reminiscent. He took his text from the Gospel of the day—St. John, x., 11: "I am the Good Shepherd; the Good Shepherd giveth His life for His sheep."

Father Kean referred at some length to the cordial relations that should exist between a pastor and his congregation. "This spirit of love and friendship," he said, "should animate all who are assembled here to-day. It gives me pleasure to see this church and this congregation decked in robes of joy. It is exhilarating to listen to the jubilance of your choir and the magnificent tones of your organ. I am glad to pay tribute to the distinguished clerics who have graced your sanctuary to-day. The representative of his Holiness has come here at great inconvenience to himself to be a central figure in the pageant."

The preacher paid compliments to Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Northrop of Charleston, who were attentive listeners, and referred in tender words to the memory of his dead friends, Cardinal McCloskey and Archbishop Hughes. He then continued:

"I see in this congregation many old and familiar faces, men and women whom I have known since childhood. Many of them were united in wedlock in this temple, and their children were baptized and confirmed here. Here they told their priests of their sins, and promised to sin no more. I knew many who died and received the last rites in this church; and it is a holy thought to pause and reflect for a moment now that the hour of death is approaching for us all."

Father Kean gave a brief history of the old church and of the distinguished men who had served it.

After the sermon Mgr. Satolli received the clergy in the rectory. A dinner followed, which was social and informal.

Pontifical vespers were sung in St. Patrick's in the evening. Bishop Northrop officiated, and the Rev. Joseph McMahon of the cathedral preached.

There will be an entertainment in the parish schools this morning, and Mgr. Satolli will attend. There will be vocal and instrumental music, with a chorus of 1,000 voices, and addresses in English and Italian.

St. Patrick's Church was built in 1813, and was dedicated and opened for service two years later, when the only other Catholic diocese in the United States was in Baltimore. It was then surrounded by hills and meadows, and its congregation came to church through corn fields. It was built for a cathedral, and served as such until the handsome marble structure that took its place was built at Fifth Avenue, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Streets, in 1879. Old St. Patrick's was partially destroyed by fire in 1866, but was rebuilt a short time after.

The first Bishop consecrated in it was the Right Rev. John Hughes, the most distinguished divine of perhaps the most brilliant epoch in the history of the church. Here also, in 1844, the Rev. Fathers McCloskey, Byrne, and Quarter were made Bishops. In 1864, when the archdiocese was created, St. Patrick's witnessed the consecration by Mgr. Bedini of Bishop Loughlin, the first Bishop of Brooklyn; Bayley, the first Bishop of Newark and later Archbishop of Boston, and De Goesbriand of Burlington, Vt.

Mgr. Bedini was an Italian, on his way to a South American See. He was accused of being concerned in a revolution in Italy, and his presence created a small riot in New-York.

It was from the pulpit of St. Patrick's that Bishop Hughes delivered, in 1864, his famous sermon, which sounded like the keynote to the war. His sermon was on the loyalty of Catholics to the Union. One year later, funeral services were held over the Bishop's body in the church. After the church was rebuilt, Bishops McQuaid of Rochester and McNierny and Spaulding of Peoria were consecrated. The last great event in the church was the investment of Cardinal McCloskey.

The church carried a heavy debt for years. The debt remained until the church had ceased to be a cathedral, and the last installment was paid ten years ago by the Rev. Father John F. Kearney, who for the last twenty-nine years has been pastor of the church. Father Kearney was born in Broome Street, and was baptized in the church of which he has been so long pastor.

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When the parish school was opened, in 1887, there were 1,700 pupils, only one of whom was an Italian. To-day more than 50 per cent. of the pupils are Italians.

MGR. SATOLLI TO ITALIANS.

Attends the Dedication of the Church His Countrymen Recently Acquired.

The Italian Catholics of the city took possession yesterday morning of a church which, for seventy-five years, has been in the hands of colored Protestants. In the evening Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Delegate, addressed the congregation in the Italian language.

"Our Lady of Pompeii" is the name of the church, which, before yesterday, was known as the Bethel Methodist Colored Church. It is a red brick structure, built in 1810 for a congregation of colored Baptists. The latter sold it to the Bethel Methodists in 1842, and two weeks ago the church was purchased by the Italian Catholics. It is at 214 Sullivan Street, near West Third Street, in the neighborhood, it is said, there are over 2,000 Italian Catholics.

Archbishop Corrigan dedicated the church to divine service at 10 A. M. Vicar General Farley celebrated the first mass in the newly-dedicated church. The pastor is the Rev. Father Pietro Bandini, and his assistants are Fathers Vincenzo and Giovanni.

Mgr. Satolli came in the evening to greet his fellow-countrymen and give them some advice. With Archbishop Satolli were his secretary, the Rev. Dr. Rooker; Archbishop Corrigan and his secretary, the Rev. J. N. Connolly. Dr. Wall of the Church of the Holy Rosary joined the distinguished party.

The Rev. Dr. Mulcahy of Waterbury, Conn., officiated at the vesper service. Father Burke, pastor of the colored church of St. Benedict the Moor, was deacon, and Father Monselli of the Harlem Colored Catholic Church was sub-deacon. After vespers and the benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, Mgr. Satolli made an address. Translated from the italian by his secretary, Dr. Rooker, it ran as follows:

"This occasion recalls to my mind the practice that existed in early Christian times. When the followers of Christ began to emerge from the Catacombs they turned to Christian worship buildings that had been dedicated to other purposes, civil and religious. To-night we use for Catholic worship an edifice formerly used for the worship of a body of worshippers foreign to Catholicity.

"In this country, where we are surrounded by such encouraging examples of zeal in the faith, you, as Italians, and the descendants of those who made Italy the centre of Christendom, should glory in the work of your ancestors, and labor to extend that work.

"Here you have every incentive in the example set by Catholics of other nationalities, and in the kind care, protection, and interest of your beloved Archbishop. You should remember that other nationalities look to you in a special manner for examples of Christian faith and fervor, being, as you are, the representatives of that nation in which Christ has located his visible representative on earth."

Mgr. Satolli will leave for Washington at 1:30 A. M. He will celebrate mass at 7 A. M., in the new Italian church.

OLD "BILL POST" IS DEAD

W. A. Borst Was His Name, and Fame He Won by Going Through the Prisons of the Confederacy.

William Adolphus Borst, familiarly known as "Bill Post," a picturesque relic of the old Volunteer Fire Department, died last week at his home, 309 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Mr. Borst was born in Strasburg seventy-five years ago, and was brought to this city when he was a year old.

He attended the public schools until he was fifteen, and after school hours used to run with the old Knickerbocker, No. 12, Hose in Rose Street. When he was quite a young man he was employed as special policeman in the old Bowery Theatre. Borst, with his father visited France in 1842, and when they returned "Bill Post" became a member of Peterson Engine, No. 15, which was stationed in Chrystie Street. He was appointed a policeman in 1850, but when the police force was reorganized he resigned.

While a Deputy United States Marshal under Marshal Robert Murray, during the early part of the civil war, Borst captured several millions in Confederate money, together with a number of Confederate banknote plates, and shortly afterward arrested United States Senator Soulé on a charge of treason.

His adventures in the Confederate prisons was the subject he liked most to talk about. Secretary of War Stanton selected Borst to visit the Confederate prisons and report how the Union prisoners were made. He had a commission, purporting to be from the Persian Government, to look out for his countrymen. He was a good man for such an undertaking and had no difficulty in entering Andersonville and the other prison. He was frequently recognized by former acquaintances, but he walked by as if he had never known them.

He reached Washington shortly after the war ended and reported to Secretaries Seward and Stanton. He was very proud of this interview, and never tired of telling how Mr. Seward and Mr. Stanton got excited and urged retaliation on the Confederate prisoners. This interview he told of to every acquaintance he had.

Newark Quoit Club Meeting.

NEWARK, N. J., April 28.—The Newark Quoit Club held its annual meeting yesterday. Grounds in Kearney have been secured for the coming season. The Secretary was instructed to arrange games. The opening game will be played next Saturday, for which three valuable prizes will be given. The following officers were elected: President—Samuel Thornton; Vice President—Joseph Craig; Secretary—William H. Thornton; Treasurer—William Hill; Captain—Henry Massey.

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SILVER FUSION IN ILLINOIS

The White-Metal Democrats Combining with Populists.

BOUND TO CONTROL THE CONVENTION

Prominent Men in the People's Party Chosen as Delegates — John Mayo Palmer on the Situation.

CHICAGO, April 28.—There is strong evidence of fusion between the silver wing of the Democratic Party of Illinois and the Populists.

The Populists polled about 30,000 votes in Chicago last November, while the Democrats polled about 95,000. The silver leaders claim that 75,000 Democrats and 25,000 Populists are united on the silver question and will work together.

The first evidence of the consolidation of the Silver-Wing Democrats and the Populists is the announcement that Clarence S. Darrow, the acknowledged leader locally of the Populist Party, will be placed on the Thirty-second Ward delegation to the silver Democrat State Convention. It is alleged that the fusion between the Silver-Wing Democrats and Populists in Chicago is complete, and that at least fifty Populists will be chosen as delegates to the State Convention. A similar condition is also said to exist throughout the State wherever a strong Populist sentiment exists.

John Mayo Palmer, son of United States Senator Palmer, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Honest-Money League, returned yesterday from Springfield. Speaking of the silver sentiment throughout Illinois, Mr. Palmer said:

"The sentiment in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without international conference or agreement, seems to have taken complete possession of the Democracy of Illinois outside of Cook County. I conferred with men of all shades of opinion upon this subject, with Republicans as well as Democrats. I talked with Republicans because sometimes the lookers-on see more of the game than the players.

"I met old friends with whom I could talk confidentially, and got the impression that while there is a very strong and respectable sentiment throughout the State in opposition to this currency theory, yet the opponents of 16 to 1 are without organization, apparently without any ambition to succeed, and are singularly silent, while the silver men are vigorous, active, and aggressive.

"It seems to me utterly impossible that the opponents of 16-to-1 silver, should they take part in the June convention, could make any serious impression. The convention will unquestionably declare in favor of 16 to 1, without conference with any nation.

"We who oppose that view, although there are some differences of opinion among us, will as a rule take no part in the convention, although in some counties delegations will be sent composed of leading men representing both views, wholly irrespective of the sentiment in the particular locality.

"There has been a great deal of unnecessary personal criticism and controversy over this subject, which is very much to be deplored. There will be a good deal of talk about 'reading men out of the party.' The immediate effect of the expected declaration will be to disorganize the Democratic Party in this State, if such a thing is possible.

"The ultimate effect, should the currency question be the prominent one of 1896, will be the reorganization of both parties on new lines.

"Those who, like myself, may be called conservatives, have a faint hope that we may be able to induce the June convention to declare that it is inexpedient to draw party lines upon the silver question by a State Convention; but I confess I have no very great confidence that we will be able to secure this.

"Unless the refusal of the Democrats who agree with me to take part in the convention shall lead the party elsewhere to believe that Democratic sentiment is not thoroughly represented by the convention, this declaration will have a very strong and powerful influence upon the parties in the Western and Southern States, but will not, I think, affect anything east of Ohio."

Mr. Palmer believes that the only way to overcome the existing free-silver craze is by conducting a campaign of education upon the lines proposed by the Honest-Money League.

VEST'S FREE-COINAGE SCHEME.

He Wants to Have a Silver Convention Held in Missouri.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Senator Vest has started a movement for a Democratic free silver convention in Missouri. Whether it will be successful or not depends upon the activity of the sound-money Democrats of that State. Mr. Vest, in the last forty-eight hours, has dispatched 800 letters addressed to Democrats in every quarter of Missouri, urging that the Chairmen of the Democratic County Committees be requested to ask the Democratic State Central Committee to call such a convention as he wants, and, in the event of the refusal of the State Committee to make the call that the State Committees, or as many of them as favor free coinage, shall join in a call for a convention. Mr. Vest also has forwarded to Missouri 500 copies of "Coins Financial School," the ridiculous publication which is now being circulated in the West.

Ostensibly, Mr. Vest is actuated only by a desire to advance the interests of silver, but in reality he is pulling wires for Vest. The next Missouri Legislature will elect a successor to Mr. Vest, and there are several prominent Democrats who aspire to the post. Among them is ex-Gov. Francis, who is a sound-money man, and has great influence with the Democratic State Central Committee. Mr. Vest realizes that in Mr. Francis he has a strong opponent, and that the chances of getting the committee to indorse a silver convention are remote. Hence his attempt to start a movement designed to override the State Committee. Should he succeed in getting a convention pledged to free silver, he believes that he would be able to head off Francis, and capture a majority of the Democrats who will be elected to the Legislature. He has been very quiet in his movements, but his purpose has become known, and the honest-money Democrats of his State undoubtedly will address themselves to the task of defeating it.

STARTER JAMES F. CALDWELL MARRIED

His Bride, Grace Churchill Foster, Was a Wealthy Widow.

James F. Caldwell, the well-known race-track starter, was married yesterday afternoon, at his residence, 341 West Fifty-seventh Street, to Mrs. Grace Churchill Foster, a young, wealthy, and attractive widow of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Lloyd, and was according to the Methodist Episcopal rite.

Not more than fifteen persons were present, as it was the express desire of the bride that the affair be kept as quiet as possible. Mr. Caldwell left for Chicago with his bride immediately after the ceremony, as he is engaged to start at the Hawthorne Park races Wednesday.

Those present were Col. Edward Tallaferro of Tennessee, attorney for Mr. Caldwell; Subway Commissioner Jacob Hess, Judge J. J. Burke, Mrs. Churchill, mother of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Salomon, cousins of the bride; Mr. and Mrs. Gutsell Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. Rasinweber, Proprietor Breslin of the Gilsey House, President Waldo of the Excelsior Bank, "Billy" Ottman, "Al" Brett, and Miss Carrie Reed.

Anniversary of St. Paul of the Cross.

WEST HOBOKEN, N. J., April 28.—The anniversary of St. Paul of the Cross, the patron saint of the Passionist Fathers, was celebrated at the Passionist Monastery this morning. A pontificial mass was said by Bishop Wigger, with Father Alben as deacon and Father Louis as sub-deacon. Father Southwell of the Carmelite Fathers of New-York preached the sermon.

After the mass the relics of St. Paul were displayed. They are said to possess miraculous powers, and many persons suffering from affliction availed themselves of the opportunity to do homage to the relics. There was no special display, as there was of the relics of St. Ann some time ago.

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BARELY SAVED FROM DEATH

Two Brooklyn Widows, Caught in a Burning House, Rescued at the Last Moment—One May Die.

Mrs. Ann Henderson, a wealthy widow, seventy-two years old, and Miss Powell had miraculous escapes from death at 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning. A fire was discovered at that time in the extension of the handsome three-story brownstone front house at 257 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Ella J. Powell, the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Powell, who was a Trustee of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions Church, owns the house, and slept in a room near the origin of the fire. She was awakened by the smoke, and, divining the cause, rushed through the house giving the alarm.

Leon J. Louis, a baker, who lives at 257 McDonough Street, was also awakened, and he ran into the basement of the burning house to render assistance in putting out the fire. As he was going through the basement hall he stumbled over something, which on investigation proved to be Miss Powell, who was overcome by the smoke. She was taken into the baker's house, where she regained consciousness.

Truck No. 11 of the Fire Department shortly after drove up, and the firemen hearing that the tenants had not all escaped ran through the house looking for the unfortunates. Fireman Frank Woods found Mrs. Ann Henderson lying in bed. She is an invalid, and was unable to help herself. The room was filled with smoke, and the flames were darting up from the windows below.

Fireman Woods, who had a cape with him, tied it around Mrs. Henderson's waist, she being attired only in her night clothes. He then attempted to lower her from the window by means of a rope, using the ladder, which was propped up against the wall, to steady her. In some way she made a jump, and the rope began to play out too rapidly for the fireman to hold, and just as Mrs. Henderson was within two feet of the ground the rope got tangled and refused to play out.

Mrs. Henderson was soon cut from her trying position, and an ambulance which was summoned took her to the St. John's Hospital, where it was found that her hands had been slightly burned, and that her waist had been crushed, the surgeon at the hospital believing that two ribs were fractured, and that her injuries might prove fatal.

The furniture and house were damaged to the extent of $5,000, which is covered by insurance. Mrs. Powell said the fire originated in the laundry, but she had no idea what caused it.

BISHOP POTTER'S EULOGY OF DR. COIT

The New-Hampshire Educator, He Said, Would Live in Memory.

Memorial services were held yesterday afternoon in Calvary Church, Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, for the Rev. Dr. Augustus Coit, the first rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., who died about two months ago. A large number of graduates of St. Paul's School were present.

Among the clergymen in attendance were the Rev. H. Y. Satterlee, rector; the Rev. E. D. Parker of St. Paul's School, Dr. Hall Harrison, Baltimore; the Rev. Prescott Everts, New-York, and Prof. Ferguson, Trinity College, Hartford. Others present were Joseph Kinsman, Henry Martin Seville, George William Douglas, E. Wright Salters, and E. Dudley Tibbits.

The sermon was preached by Bishop Potter, who warmly eulogized the zealous labors of Dr. Coit in the cause of education. After dwelling on the sublime doctrines propounded to the disciples in the Sermon on the Mount, Bishop Potter went on to say that Dr. Coit was one of the most remarkable men this generation had known. There were some, the Bishop said, who considered that if he had not been hidden away among the New-Hampshire hills he could have accomplished much more. But this he doubted. It was the character of the man that made the institution, and not its surroundings, and from small beginnings Dr. Coit had built up St. Paul's School until it became one of the most famous in the country, and attracted to its halls of learning the best in the land.

Dr. Coit, he said, was single-minded, and elevated in his purpose. He was eminently qualified for his work, and fifty years hence, when the great men of to-day were forgotten, his memory would live in the history of our educational institutions.

Fell Through a Sidewalk Ventilator.

James Hart of 349 East Fifty-second Street was passing the rooms of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, at Forty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, yesterday, when he stepped into an open ventilator on the Forty-fifth Street side. Before he could recover himself he plunged to the basement, twenty feet below.

He was picked up unconscious and removed to Flower Hospital. The surgeons at the hospital believe that no bones were broken.

Quarreled, Then Killed Herself.

Mrs. Cynthia Blunt, twenty-three years old, of 364 West Fifty-third Street, committed suicide yesterday by taking poison. She had been quarreling with her husband. Mrs. Blunt was found in the cellar of the house, suffering from the effects of the poison, by the janitress in the morning. She was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where she died last evening.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Forecast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND, EASTERN NEW-YORK, and NEW-JERSEY, generally fair, slowly rising temperature, southeasterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and DELAWARE, showers in the early morning, unsettled weather during Monday, slowly rising temperature, easterly winds. VIRGINIA, showers, warmer, easterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, showers, warmer in the interior, easterly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, showers, warm

PRAYER WINS SALVATION

In His Own Family Dr. Talmage Finds an Illustration.

CHILDREN SAVED BY SUPPLICATION

Then a Whole Neighborhood, Influenced by Example, Professed Its Faith in Christ.

HUMAN LOVE IS DR. ABBOTT'S SUBJECT

Dr. Bonham Says Deuteronomy Is the Will of Moses—Prof. McGiffert Preaches for Dr. Parkhurst.

"Salvation" was the theme upon which the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage based his sermon yesterday afternoon, in the Academy of Music. His text was Isaiah, lv., 6: "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found." Dr. Talmage spoke as follows:

"Isaiah stands head and shoulders above the other Old Testament authors in vivid descriptiveness of Christ. Other prophets give an outline of our Saviour's features. Some of them present, as it were, the side face of Christ; others a bust of Christ; but Isaiah gives us the full-length portrait of Christ. Other Scripture writers excel in some things. Ezekiel more weird, David more pathetic, Solomon more epigrammatic, Habakkuk more sublime; but when you want to see Christ coming out from the gates of prophecy in all his grandeur and glory, you involuntarily turn to Isaiah. So that if the prophecies in regard to Christ might be called the 'Oratorio of the Messiah,' the writing of Isaiah is the 'Hallelujah Chorus,' where all the batons wave and all the trumpets come in. Isaiah was not a man picked up out of insignificance by inspiration. He was known and honored. Jesephus, and Philo, and Sirach extolled him in their writings. What Paul was among the Apostles, Isaiah was among the prophets.

"My text finds him standing on a mountain of inspiration, looking out into the future, beholding Christ advancing and anxious that all men might know Him; his voice rings down the ages: 'Seek ye the Lord while He may be found.' 'Oh,' says some one, 'that was for olden times.' No, my hearer. If you have traveled in other lands you have taken a circular letter of credit from some banking house in New-York, and in St. Petersburg, or Venice, or Rome, or Melbourne, or Calcutta you presented that letter and got financial help immediately. And I want you to understand that the text, instead of being appropriate for one age, or for one land, is a circular letter for all ages and for all lands, and wherever it is presented for help, the help comes: 'Seek ye the Lord while He may be found.'

No Hair-Spun Theories.

"I come to-day with no hair-spun theories of religion, with no nice distinctions, with no elaborate disquistion; but with an urgent call to personal religion. The Gospel of Christ is a powerful medicine; it either kills or cures. There are those who say, 'I would like to become a Christian. I have been waiting a good while for the right kind of influences to come,' and still you are waiting. You are wiser in worldly things than you are in religious things. If you want to get to Albany, you go to the Grand Central Station, or to the steamboat wharf, and, having got your ticket, you do not sit down on the wharf or sit in the station; you get aboard the boat or train. And yet there are men who say they are waiting to get to heaven—waiting, waiting, but not with intelligent waiting, or they would get on board the line of Christian influences that would bear them into the kingdom of God.

"Now you know very well that to seek a thing is to search for it with earnest endeavor. If you want to see a certain man in this city, and there is a matter of $10,000 connected with your seeing him, and you cannot at first find him, you do not give up the search. You look in the Directory, but cannot find the name; you go in circles where you think perhaps he may mingle, and having found the part of the city where he lives, but perhaps not knowing the street, you go through street after street, and from block to block, and you keep on searching for weeks and for months.

"You say, 'It is a matter of $10,000 whether I see him or not.' Oh, that men were as persistent in seeking for Christ! Had you one-half that persistence you would long ago have found Him who is the joy of the forgiven spirit. We may not pay our debts, we may attend church, we may relieve the poor, we may be public benefactors, and yet all our life disobey the text, never seek God, never gain heaven. Oh, that the spirit of God would help me, while I carry the whole subject, with the idea of my text, first, how to seek the Lord, and in the next place, when to seek Him.

God Is Not an Autocrat.

"I remark, in the first place, you are to seek the Lord through earnest and believing prayer. God is not an autocrat, or a despot, seated on a throne, with his arms resting on brazen lions, and a sentinel pacing up and down at the foot of the throne. God is a father, seated in a bower, waiting for His children to come and climb on His knee, and get the kiss and His benediction. Prayer is the cup with which we go to the 'fountain of living water,' and dip up refreshment for your thirsty soul. Grace does not come to the heart as we set a cask at the corner of the house to catch the rain in the shower. It is a pulley fastened to the throne of God, which we pull, bringing the blessing.

"I do not care so much what posture you take in prayer, nor how large an amount of voice you use. You might get down on your face before God, if you did not pray right inwardly, there would be no response. You might cry at the top of your voice, and unless you had a believing spirit within, your cry would not go further up than the shout of a plowboy to his oxen. Prayer must be believing, earnest, loving. You are in your house some Summer day, and a shower comes up, and a bird, affrighted, darts into the window and wheels about the room. You seize it. You smooth its ruffled plumage. You feel its fluttering heart. You say, 'Poor thing! poor thing!' Now, a prayer goes out of the storm of this world into the window of God's mercy, and He catches it, and He feels its fluttering pulse, and He puts it in His own bosom of affection and safety.

"Prayer is a warm, ardent, pulsating exercise. It is an electric battery, which, touched, thrills to the throne of God! It is the diving bell in which we go down into the depths of God's mercy and bring up 'pearls of great price.' There was an instance where prayer made the waves of the Genesareth solid as stone pavement. Oh, how many wonderful things prayer has accomplished! Have you ever tried it?

"In the days when the Scotch Covenanters were persecuted and the enemies were after them, one of the head men among the Covenanters prayed: 'O Lord, we be as dead men unless Thou shalt help us! O Lord, throw the lap of Thy Cloak over these poor things!' And instantly a Scotch mist enveloped and hid the persecuted from their persecutors—the promise literally fulfilled: 'While they are yet speaking I will hear.'

The Power of Prayer.

"Have you ever tried the power of prayer? God says: 'He is loving, and faithful, and patient.' Do you believe that? You are told that Christ came to save sinners. Do you believe that? You are told that all you have to do to get the pardon of the Gospel is to ask for it. Do you believe that? Then come to Him and say: 'O Lord! I know Thou canst not lie. Thou hast told me to come for pardon, and I could get it. I come, Lord. Keep Thy promise, and liberate my captive soul.'

"Oh, that you might have an altar in the parlor, in the kitchen, in the store, in the barn, for Christ will be willing to come again to the manger to hear prayer. He would come to your place of business, as he confronted Matthew, the Tax Commissioner.

"If a measure should come before Congress that you thought would ruin the Nation, how you would send in petitions and remonstrances! And yet there has been enough sin in your heart to ruin it forever, and you have never remonstrated or petitioned against it. If your physical health failed, and you had the means, you would go and spend the Summer in Germany, and the Winter in Italy, and you would think it a very cheap outlay if you had to go all round the earth to get back your physical health. Have you made any effort, any expenditure, any exertion for your immortal and spiritual health?

"Oh, that you might now begin to seek after God with earnest prayer! Some of you have been working for years and years for the support of your families. Have you given one-half day to the working out of your salvation with fear and trembling? You came here with an earnest purpose, and we meet face to face, and I tell you, first of all, if you want to find the Lord, you must pray, and pray, and pray.

They Saved Their Children.

"In my ancestral line there was a striking illustration of the fact that God answers prayer. My grandfather and grandmother went from Somerville to Baskenridge to attend revival meetings under the ministry of Dr. Finley. They were so impressed with the meetings that when they came back to Somerville they were seized upon by a great desire for the salvation of their children. That evening the children were going off to a gay party, and my grandmother said to the children: 'When you get all ready for the entertainment come into my room; I have something very important to tell you.' After they were all ready for the gay entertainment they came into my grandmother's room and she said to them, 'Go and have a good time, but while you are gone I want you to know I am praying for you and will do nothing but pray for you until you get back.'

"They went off to the gay entertainment. They did not enjoy it much because they thought all the time of the fact that mother was praying for them. The evening passed. The children returned. The next day my grandparents heard sobbing and crying in the daughter's room, and they went in and found her praying for the salvation of God, and she said—her daughter Phebe said: 'I wish you would go to the barn and to the wagon house for Jehiel and David (the brothers) are under powerful conviction of sin.' My grandparent went to the barn, and Jehiel, who afterward became an eminent minister of the Gospel, was imploring the salvation of God, and then having first knelt with him and commended his soul to Christ, they went to the wagon house, and there was David crying for the salvation of God—David, who afterward became my father.

Swept into the Kingdom.

"The whole family was swept into the kingdom of Jesus Christ. David could not keep the story to himself, and he crossed the fields to a farmhouse and told one to whom he had been affianced the story of his own salvation, and she yielded her heart to God. It was David and Catherine, and they stood up in the village church together a few weeks after—for the story of the converted household went all through the neighborhood. In a few weeks 200 souls stood up in the plain meeting house at Somerville to profess faith in Christ, among them David and Catherine, afterward my parents.

"My mother, impressed with that, in after life, when she had a large family of children gathered around her, made a covenant with three neighbors, three mothers. They would meet once a week to pray for the salvation of their children until all their children were converted—this incident not known until after my mother's death, the covenant then revealed by one of the survivors. We used to say, 'Mother, where are you going?' and she would say, 'I am just going out a little while; going over to the neighbors'.' They kept on in that covenant until all their families were brought into the kingdom of God, myself the last, and I trace that line of results back to that evening when my grandmother commended our family to Christ, the tide of influence going on until this hour, and it will never cease, for three of my brothers became useful and honored ministers of the Gospel. Pray! Pray!

The Bible the Newest Book.

"I remark again, you must seek the Lord through Bible study. The Bible is the newest book in the world. 'Oh,' you say, 'it was made hundreds of years ago, and the learned men of King James translated it hundreds of years ago.' I confute that idea by telling you it is not five minutes old, when God, by His blessed Spirit, retranslates it into the heart. If you will, in the seeking of the way of life through Scripture study, implore God's light to fall upon the page, you will find that these promises are not over second old, and that they drop straight from the throne of God into your heart.

"There are many people to whom the Bible does not amount to much. If they merely look at the outside beauty, why it will not much lead them to Christ than Washington's farewell address or the Koran of Mohammed, or the Shaster of the Hindus. It is the inward light of God's Word you must get. I went up to the Church of the Madeleine, in Paris, and looked at the doors, which were the most wonderfully constructed I ever saw, and I could have staid there for a whole week; but I had only a little time, so, having glanced at the wonderful carving on the doors, I passed in and looked at the radiant altars, and the sculptured dome. Alas, that so many stop at the outside door of God's Holy Word, looking at the rhetorical beauties, instead of going in and looking at the altars of sacrifice and the dome of God's mercy and salvation that hovers over penitent and believing souls!

Best Call to the Unconverted.

"Oh, my friends, if you merely want to study the laws of language, do not go to the Bible. It was not made for that. Take Kames's Elements of Criticism'—it will be better than the Bible for that. If you want to study metaphysics, better than the Bible will be the writings of William Hamilton. But if you want to know how to have sin pardoned, and at last to gain the blessedness of heaven, search the Scriptures, 'for in them ye have eternal life.'

"When people are anxious about their souls, there are those who recommend good books. That is all right. But I want to tell you that the Bible is the best book under such circumstances. Baxter wrote 'A Call to the Unconverted,' but the Bible is the best call to the unconverted. Philip Doddridge wrote 'The Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul,' but the Bible is the best rise and progress. John Angell James wrote 'Advice to the Anxious Inquirer,' but the Bible is the best advice to the anxious inquirer.

"Oh, the Bible is the very book you need, anxious and inquiring soul! A dying soldier said to his mate: 'Comrade, give me a drop!' The comrade shook up the canteen and said: 'There isn't a drop of water in the canteen.' 'Oh,' said the dying soldier, 'that's not what I want; feel in my knapsack for my Bible,' and his comrade found the Bible, and read him a few of the gracious promises, and the dying soldier said: 'Ah, that's what I want! There isn't anything like the Bible for a dying soldier, is there, my comrade?' Oh, blessed book while we live! Blessed book when we die!

Seek God Through the Church.

"I remark again, we must seek God through Church ordinances. 'What,' say you, 'can't a man be saved without going to church?' I reply, there are men, I suppose, in glory who have never seen a church, but the Church is the ordained means by which we are to be brought to God, and, if truth affects us when we are alone, it affects us more mightily when we are in the assembly—the feelings of others emphasizing our own feelings. The great law of sympathy comes into play, and a truth that would take hold only with the grasp of a sick man, beats mightily against the soul with a thousand heart throbs.

"When you come into the religious circle come only with one notion, and only for one purpose—to find the way to Christ. When people critical about sermons, and critical about tones of voice, and critical about sermonic delivery, they make me think of a man in prison. He is condemned to death, but an officer of the Government brings a pardon and puts it through the wicket of the prison, and says: 'Here is your pardon. Come and get it.' 'What! Do you expect me to take that pardon offered with such a voice as you have, with such an awkward manner as you have? I would rather die than so compromise my rhetorical notions.' Ah, the man does not say that; he takes it. It is his life. He does not care how it is handed to him. And if to-day that pardon from the throne of God is offered to our souls, should we not seize it, regardless of all non-essentials?

"But I come now to the last part of my text. It tells us when we are to seek the Lord: 'While he may be found.' When is that? Old age? You may not see old age. To-morrow? You may not see to-morrow. To-night? You may not see to-night. Now! Oh, if I could only write on every heart, in three capital letters, that word N-O-W—Now!

Sin an Awful Disease.

"Sin is an awful disease. I hear people say, with a toss of the head and with a trivial manner: 'Oh, yes, I'm a sinner.' Sin is an awful disease. It is leprosy. It is dropsy. It is consumption. It is all moral disorders in one. Now you know there is a crisis in a disease. Perhaps you have had some illustration of it in your family. Sometimes the physician has called, and he has looked at the patient and said: 'That case was simple enough, but the crisis has passed. If you had called me yesterday, or this morning, I could have cured the patient. It is too late now; the crisis has passed.' Just so it is in the spiritual treatment of the soul—there is a crisis.

"There are some here who can remember instances in life when, if they had bought a certain property, they would have become very rich. A few acres that would have cost them almost nothing were offered them. They refused them. Afterward a large village or city sprung up on those acres of ground, and they see what a mistake they made in not buying the property. There was an opportunity of getting it. It never came back again. And so it is in regard to a man's spiritual and eternal fortune. There is a chance; if you let that go, perhaps it never comes back. Certainly, that one never comes back.

"A gentleman told me that at the battle of Gettysburg he stood upon a height looking off upon the conflicting armies. He said it was the most exciting moment of his life; now one army seeming to triumph, and now the other. After a while the host wheeled in such a way that he knew in five minutes the whole question would be decided. He said the emotion was almost unbearable. There is just such a time today with you. The forces of light on one side, the forces of death on the other side, and in a few moments the matter will be settled for eternity.

The Time for Leaving Port.

"There is a time which mercy has set for leaving port. If you are on board before that you will get a passage for heaven. If you are not on board, you miss your passage for heaven. As in law courts, a case is sometimes adjourned from term to term, and from year to year, till the bill of costs eats up the entire estate, so there are men who are adjourning the matter of religion from time to time, and from year to year, until heavenly bliss is the bill of costs the man will have to pay for it.

"Why defer this matter, oh, my dear hearer? Have you any idea that sin will wear out? that it will evaporate? that it will relax its grasp? that you may find religion as a man accidentally finds a lost pocketbook? Ah, no! No man ever became a Christian by accident, or by the relaxing of sin. The embarrassments are all the time increasing. The hosts of darkness are recruiting, and the longer you postpone this matter, the steeper the path will become. I ask those men who are before me now whether in the ten or fifteen years they have passed in the postponement of these matters they have come any nearer God or heaven?

"I would not be afraid to challenge this whole audience, so far as they may not have found the peace of the Gospel, in regard to the matter. Your hearts, you are willing frankly to tell me, are becoming harder and harder, and that if you come to Christ it will be more of an undertaking now than it ever has been before. The throne of judgment will soon be set; and if you have anything to do toward your eternal salvation, you had better do it now, for the redemption of your soul is precious, and it ceaseth forever.

Chief Among Ten Thousand.

"Oh, if men could only catch one glimpse of Christ, I know they would love Him! Your heart leaps at the sight of a glorious sunrise or sunset. Can you be without emotion as the Sun of Righteousness rises behind Calvary, and sets behind Joseph's sepulchre? He is a blessed Saviour! Every nation has its type of beauty. There is German beauty, and Swiss beauty, and Italian beauty, and English beauty; but I care not in what land a man first looks at Christ, he pronounces Him 'chief among ten thousand, and the One altogether lovely.'

"The diamond districts of Brazil are carefully guarded, and a man does not get in there except by a pass from the Government; but the love of Christ is a diamond district we may all enter, and pick up treasures for eternity. To-day, if ye will hear His voice, harden not your hearts.'

"Take the hint of the text that I have no time to dwell upon—the hint that there is a time when He cannot be found. There was a man in this city, eighty years of age, who said to a clergyman who came in: 'Do you think that a man eighty years of age can get pardoned?' 'Oh, yes,' said the clergyman. The old man said: 'I can't; when I was twenty years of age—I am now eighty years—the Spirit of God came to my soul, and I felt the importance of attending to these things, but I put it off. I rejected God, and since then I have had no feeling.' 'Well,' said the minister, 'wouldn't you like to have me pray with you?' 'Yes,' replied the old man, 'but it will do no good. You can pray with me if you like to.'

"The minister knelt down and prayed and commended the man's soul to God. It seemed to have no effect upon him. After a while the last hour of the man's life came, and through his delirium a spark of intelligence seemed to flash, and with his last breath he said, 'I shall never be forgiven!' 'Oh, seek the Lord while He may be found.'"

BLESSED ARE THE PEACEMAKERS

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott Preaches on the Value of Human Love.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, chose as his text yesterday morning the ninth verse of the fifth chapter of St. Matthew: "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called sons of God."

"Those of you," said Dr. Abbott, "who have walked on one of the great glaciers of the Alps remember how they are separated by crevasses, some a thousand feet deep, some very shallow, some so narrow they can be stepped across without difficulty, some so wide that it is necessary to go a long way around in order to continue on the journey.

"So human society is broken by crevasses, some broad, others narrow, some shallow, others of very great depth, but all breaking in on the unity of the human race. Jesus Christ bids us do what we can to heal the divisions among humanity, to strive to bridge over the crevasses, in order that human society may be made truly one.

"Sometimes men are separated by crevasses of personal enmity, or by the strife of conflicting interests, or by wrongdoing—deliberate and premeditated wrongdoing. Sometimes men are separated by unconGeniality. You simply don't like the other man and he don't like you. You don't know why, as likely as not, and neither does he.

"Religion comes in to add to the crevasses in human society. We hate men because we are religious. Observe! I say because we are religious—not Christian. That is quite another matter. So human society is broken up by crevasses broad and narrow, deep and shallow, and Christ bids us heal them.

"Most of the fundamental teachings of any great teacher are not the things he says, but the things he assumes. Certain fundamental truths underlie all teachings. The starting point in Christ's teaching is, first, the universal fatherhood of God, and, second, the universal brotherhood of man. All cliques and antagonisms are against the spirit of Christ's teaching. The men who healed the sick, who clasped the unclasped hands, these were the peacemakers, these were the blessed. How are we to do this? I want to talk to you on this point this morning, plainly, simply, and in a practical manner. I am not going to give you my ideas, except as I get them from Christ's teaching.

"In the first place, you have wronged somebody and are estranged from him. It may be you were provoked beyond endurance. It may be he was the aggressor. Now, what ought you to do when some one else thinks you have wronged him? Go to him and get recognition. You come, for instance, to Plymouth Church. You have a grudge against a man. The first thing for you to do after leaving church is to find the man and set yourself right with him. That is the old direction set in modern English.

"Well, let's reverse the conditions. The other man has done something to you. He is the wrongdoer, the aggressor. Now, it is clearly his duty, you say to yourself, to take the first step toward reconciliation. Well, does that exempt you? No. Go and tell him his fault. If he refuses to hear, go, as in the New Testament, with two or three witnesses. If he refuses, then take the Church. If he still refuses, tell the Church and have nothing more to do with him. Let him alone. Now I'll tell you what most Christians do. They say right off, 'Well, I'll let him alone. He'll be a publican to me.' You know what the publicans were to the Jews. Christ tells you to go to the man. Whose business is it to settle the difficulty? It is the duty of both men. Each man is to take the initiative. But he is not to do it with hypocrisy, with mere words that have a double meaning. Don't say, 'It was of no consequence' if it was of some consequence. Don't say, 'I don't care about it' if you do care about it. If you've done wrong it's your business to start. If he's done wrong it's your business to start.

"Well, you've tried it and it doesn't succeed very well. You say, 'I'm tired.' Well, Christ has a word for you, too. When Peter asked Christ how many times, he was told seventy times seven. I don't think even that is to be taken mathematically. Still, you can go on and do it 490 times, and then see what you'll do after that. You're not to get tired. The sun said to the Lord, 'O Lord, I'm tired of shining on the snowbank. I've shone on it all day, and it has not melted a bit.' But the Lord told the sun to keep on shining on the snowbank. Finally the snowbank was melted. Love conquers, but it doesn't always conquer the first day. It takes time, but in the end it wins.

"But here is not a case of personal enmity. You simply don't like a man. You say to yourself, 'Let him keep on his side of the fence and I'll keep on mine.' Well, the Jews and the Samaritans didn't live well together. You all remember the story of the good Samaritan. The best part of the parable is the end of it: 'Go thou and do likewise.' What does that mean? Set to work to do something for the man you don't like. That's the way to bridge the crevasse.

"There may be elements in racial prejudice which are valuable. I believe there are. I don't believe the blacks and whites should live in close fellowship. I don't believe marriages between whites and Indians turn out well, as a rule. But the antagonism between the races can be cured. The way to relieve the whites' prejudice against the negro is for the white girl to teach the colored children. The way to get rid of the prejudice of the Irish boy against the 'Dago' is to get the Irish boy to do something for the 'Dago.'

"Well, here is another case, a case of religious antagonism. You are hostile to this man because he stands in the way of your religious service. He won't give you the religious liberty you demand. What shall you do? Fight back? No. If there is antagonism to you, simply go out of the church quietly and put yourself somewhere else where you will not be interfered with. The religious wars that divide Christianity have done incalculable harm to the cause of Christ. What had Christ to do with these divisions? He was not orthodox. To be orthodox is to conform to the religious standard of the times. You may be orthodox to-day and unorthodox to-morrow. You are never sure where you stand. Christ was not orthodox. He was driven from the synagogues, and lynched in the streets. And then, as now, the heretic had the largest congregation. Christ would not waste his strength in an ecclesiastical fight.

"But perhaps the man is a heretic. You must stand up for your religion, you say. Perhaps the other man is a Quaker, or he belongs to a new religion that has not yet got a name. John, in the Second Epistle, says receive not the heretic. But I remember it was John who wanted to call down fire on the Samaritan village. No. If the heretic will live with you, live with the heretic. If he won't, leave him and go on and preach somewhere else. Christ said, 'No.' If you think, as I do, that here is an inconsistency between Christ and the Second Epistle of John, follow Christ rather than the Second Epistle.

"But there is something harder than all these. A man has done wrong to some one you love. He has wronged your wife or your child. Your loyalty says you must not submit to the wrong. Well, the loyalty of the Disciples to Christ led them to ask that fire be sent down on the Samaritan village. They were angry, not for their sake, but for the sake of Christ, their beloved Master. But Christ said to His Disciples, 'No, you don't understand. You are not even to fight in such a case as that.' And two years later, what a victory of love! These very disciples were carrying the Gospel to that very Samaritan village. They were building churches there. Not by fire from heaven did they conquer, but by the fire from the heart of love. If ever a man deserved to be stricken by a bolt from heaven it was Judas Iscariot. He betrayed Christ and scattered the Disciples. Think of him for a moment. Yet the last word of Christ to Judas Iscariot was, 'Friend—friend!'

"Forgiveness does not depend on repentance. The effect does, but not the forgiveness. We repent because God has forgiven us. He does not forgive us because we repent. Repentance is simply opening the heart to say, 'I will also shake hands.' It takes two to make a quarrel. One fist does not make a battle. One open palm does not make a friendship. It may be possible, as much as lies in you, be peaceable with all men. Christ's cure for the strifes of life is love. What is love? Sometimes it is said it is non-resistance. Love is not non-resistance. It is more. It is love. You say the right cheek and the other cheek is the smiter won't work. No, not if that is the end of it. That is not where Christ stops. He says, 'Love your enemies.'

"There are three ways of treating wrong. First by punishment, the idea being he will not do it again.

"Second, by non-resistance. Let the smiter go. Abandon him. Have nothing else to do with him.

"Third, by love. This is the way of the smiter's redemption. Pray for him. Love him. It is affirmation, the forgoing of love. A man has trampled on my sacred rights. I love him. I love him, not by burying the past, but because by love I can conquer, because God is love and love is God. Love vanquishes evil. There may be men to whom your love can do no service. You are not bound to do them a service if you cannot. But if you know any man in the wide world for whom you cannot pray 'God bless him,' then there is something un-Christlike in this heart of yours and something to be plucked out of it. You cannot commune with God unless you are ready, so far as in you lies, to love all men. Love cures evil. It bridges the crevasses that divide society. Whether broad or narrow, deep or shallow, they can all be bridged by love. Love is the bond of perfect peace."

"OBSTRUCTS POLITICAL REFORM."

Six Indictments Against the Saloon by the Rev. Dr. L. A. Banks.

The Rev. Dr. Louis Albert Banks delivered the closing address in his series on "The Saloon Keeper's Ledger" at the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, last evening, the theme being, "How to Settle the Saloon Account." He said, in part:

"In our six previous conferences together we have discussed the several items in the account which society holds against the liquor traffic. We have found that the saloon as an institution is a prolific cause of disease, and an enemy to the health of the people. We have found, also, that it excites and inflames the brutal lusts and passions, and honeycombs the community with social and private immorality. We have taken note of the fact that it is the most deadly enemy of the home; that no home is so sacred or so pure or so hedged about with protective influence as to be sure that it may not be invaded by this ruthless foe. We have seen that the laboring men has no enemy so tyrannical or so pitiless as the liquor traffic; that no legislation or any change of sociological conditions can be of any permanent benefit to the laboring classes of the world so long as $900,000,000 a year is wasted in intoxicating drinks. We have found that the saloon is the hotbed of lawlessness and crime, that it is the natural school of anarchy, that out of its doors go directly the influences which cause the ruin of three-fourths and more of all the criminals who in jails, penitentiaries, and reformatories are suffering for their misdeeds. We have gone into the realm of political life, and have seen there the same corrupting and disastrous influence; that the saloon is the caucus hall for everything that is vile and dishonest and shameful in our politics. Thus we have gone around the circle of physical, intellectual, social, domestic, economic, and political life, and everywhere we have found that the saloon is a heavy debtor to humanity. It blesses nowhere, it curses everywhere.

"We have drawn these six indictments against the saloon, and, alas! how many more might have been drawn! A New-York paper said some time ago in an editorial article on the liquor traffic: 'It is impossible to examine into any subject connected with the progress, the civilization, the physical well-being, the religious condition of the masses without encountering this monstrous evil. It lies at the centre of all political and social mischief. It paralyzes energies in every direction. It neutralizes educational agencies. It silences the voice of religion. It baffles penal reform. It obstructs political reform. There is needed something of that sacred fire which kindled into inextinguishable heat the zeal of the abolitionists and which compelled the abandonment of human slavery to arouse the national indignation and abhorrence against this very much greater evil.'

"No license system has ever had any permanent or practical effect in diminishing the woes of the saloon. License has been tried in almost every form that could be imagined, high and low, for more than a hundred years, and it has never either lessened drunkenness or the amount of liquor selling. We have just seen a great fight in this city by good Christian men and women to secure the refusal of a license for a saloon near the entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge. I am glad they succeeded, and congratulate them on their courage and their success. And yet, I cannot but feel, and they cannot but feel, that after all, it was an empty victory. If there were no other saloons in all that region, then it would be a victory worth winning, but all about there, on almost every corner, are other gaping liquor hells, that go on day and night, weekday and Sunday. Anybody that wants liquor there has it just the same, and it may be doubted whether there is any less liquor sold because one saloon more or less is planted in the midst of such a group of dens of iniquity.

"We have been passing during the last few years through a fad of high license compared with that which is low. And I am sure that the most that can be said about it anywhere is what the polite and considerate serving man said to his master, who, in hunting, had just fired his flock of game and hit none of them: 'Well, Sir, you've made 'em shift their places.' High license may make whisky barrels 'shift their places,' but it has never diminished them.

"The statute books of all civilized nations are lumbered up with license laws, and have been for many years, and yet the drunkards reel through the streets of all their cities and the victims of the saloon lie in all their hospitals. This train of disease and misery springs out of the license system itself, and it will never die out until the system is abolished.

"If the whole brood of drunkard makers were drowned in the Atlantic Ocean to-morrow, and the whole army of suffering victims were to find rest in the grave, the sharks would not have time to pick the bones of the one, or the grass to carpet the graves of the other, before another brood of drunkard makers would spring up, and another army of tipplers gather about their dens, unless you destroy the accursed license system, which produces them.

"Christian brothers, let us take up this struggle with renewed courage. Let us compel political parties to fight the saloon, or count us out. Let them taunt us who will about 'voting in the air.' It is better a thousand times to 'vote in the air' than to deposit your ballot in a beer barrel politics, dominated by the rule of rum. Let us go on 'voting in the air' until the atmosphere is charged with the electricity that presages the thunderbolt of doom to this infamous traffic. The brave Broderick, standing, undaunted, before an exultant and despotic slave power, said: 'Slavery is old and decrepit and dying; but freedom is young and strong and vigorous.' So the licensed liquor traffic is old and rotten with its own corruption. It is a jailbird of innumerable crimes, whose bloated face is familiar in every rogues' gallery on the face of the earth. It has handcuffs of some sort already on its wrists, and an ever-increasing pack of bloodhounds of the law shadows its every footstep. Strong and arrogant as it seems, it is really staggering to its execution. Prohibition is young. The dew of young manhood is on its brow; the sunshine of a new chivalry streams upon its path. The strength of righteousness is in its veins, and the courage of immortal hope in its heart. There is but one issue to such a struggle. The saloon shall die!"

THE LAST WILL OF MOSES.

Deuteronomy, Dr. Bonham Says, Is a Precept for the Hebrews.

The Rev. Richard Cobden officiated yesterday morning at the services in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, East Tenth Street and Second Avenue. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Bonham, who delivered a discourse on "The Perversity of the Jewish People." The Rev. Dr. J. H. Rylance, pastor of the church, who is on his wedding trip, is expected to return before next Sunday.

Dr. Bonham took his text from Deuteronomy viii., 10: "When thou hast eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the Lord thy God."

"I am inclined to think," he said, "that this precept of Moses is often reversed by many of us, by failing to return thanks to God for his blessings. The Book of Deuteronomy is a sort of last will and testament to the Jewish people by the great lawgiver who had been so sweet on them in the past. The Hebrew people had been a nation of backsliders, and therefore they were not to be trusted. Liberty with them meant license, and it had become so necessary to place them under restraints in prosperity that even their food was purposely made unsavory.

"The point had now been reached when a new experiment was to be tried with them by placing them in a land flowing with milk and honey, and therefore Moses gave them this precept to remind them that all good gifts came from God, and that they should return thanks to Him for all His gifts."

PROF. M'GIFFERT PREACHES.

In Dr. Parkhurst's Pulpit He Tells of the Man Inspired by God.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst did not preach in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday. He delivered a sermon before the students of Cornell University, at the university. He left this city Saturday, and expects to return to-day.

Prof. A. C. McGiffert of Union Seminary occupied the pulpit in his stead. The title of the professor's sermon was "A Man Inspired of God." It was purely a doctrinal sermon. Prof. McGiffert spoke of the Spirit of God inspiring man. He said no one could cope with the evil forces at work unless he was inspired of God.

He did not mean inspiration as the word was commonly employed, as referring to some particular man who had been chosen of God, but all men who hearkened to His word and walked in His footsteps. He said that the Lord gave them an inspiration to do good that could come from no other source. He provided them with an armor which protected them from the ungodly.

It changed a man's whole nature, he declared, to feel that the Spirit of his Maker was within him. It lifted him up and gave him fresh courage to cope with the world. When a man felt that he possessed the true spirit his belief in his Creator was strengthened.

Christian Endeavorers Aroused.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 28.—The thousands of members of the Christian Endeavor Society in this place are indignant over the attack recently made on the members of that order by the Rev. Father Phelan of St. Louis. This evening the Rev. G. S. Dawson, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, preached on the subject. At the close of the service a petition was circulated, and was signed by hundreds in the congregation. The paper will be forwarded to Papal Delegate Satolli at Washington by registered mail. It asks that Father Phelan be degraded, impeached, and deposed from his office as a priest of the Catholic Church.

Stop that Cough!

It may lead to serious consequences. Cough remedies will not do it, because it means more than a simple cold. Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites will do it, and at the same time will build up and fortify the system against further attacks.

We are putting up a 50-cent size for just these local difficulties. For ordinary Coughs and Colds that quantity will doubtless cure. If it is deep-seated it may require more.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

WILLARD STATE HOSPITAL AFIRE

The Main Building Saved with Difficulty —Property Valued at About $150,000 Destroyed.

OVID, N. Y., April 28.—A bad fire took place early this morning at the Willard State Hospital. It was discovered a little before 2 o'clock by a night watchman in the assorting room of the laundry.

The burned and destroyed portions of the hospital are the entire laundry, where over 55,000 pieces were laundered each week; the shoeshop, tailor's shop, matron's office, and sewing room, bakery, boiler room, and engine room. The fire was arrested at the engine room by the hard work of the employes of the institution, who constitute the fire department.

It was feared at one time that the entire main building would be burned, and all patients were prepared to leave the building as soon as it should become necessary to do so.

Capt. Gilbert, the steward of the institution, and Dr. Kellogg, the Superintendent, estimated the loss at $150,000.

Navy Yard Improvements.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Secretary Herbert has called for proposals, to be opened May 14, for constructing a brick boundary wall around a portion of the New-York Navy Yard. Bids for completing the big dry dock at the same yard will be opened at noon to-morrow.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Opens in Room 122, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M.
1—Wakelle vs. Davis. 2—Cornwell vs. Davis. 5—Davis vs. Wakelle. 6—Davis vs. Cornwell. 139—United States vs. Burr and Hardwick. 141—Thompson Manufacturing Company vs. Walbridge. 142—Thompson Manufacturing Company vs. Hoff. 143—Hawkins vs. Steamship Palmer. 135—Edison Electric Light Company vs. Stafford. 140—Mercantile Credit Company vs. Wood.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term. Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class II.—1—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
Class III.—2—Seybels vs. Wilson.
Class IV.—3—McFadden vs. Hamilton. 4—McGraw vs. Peyser. 5—Matter of the Indestructible Clay Wick Company.
Class VI.—6—Butt vs. Smith. 7—Mellis vs. Gardener.
Class VII.—8—Taylor vs. Holland Trust Company. 9—Hooker vs. Ensign. 10—Roth vs. Ledman. 11—National Wall Paper Company vs. Hobbs. 12—American Chamois Company vs. Cleveland Dry Goods Company. 13—Sullivan vs. Leader Printing Company.
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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.
CIRC

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Derby Mascot.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—Rome.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—The Importance of Being Earnest.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—A Parisian Romance.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Devil's Deputy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'nhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Die Raeuber.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—Nozze di Figaro.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES'S GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St-8th Av—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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A Permanent Arbitration Board.

Several leading cloak manufacturers have started a movement to form a permanent arbitration board so as to avoid the strikes which are constantly occurring. They suggest that the employes in the various branches of the trade should elect representatives to meet the Executive Committee of the Cloak Manufacturers' Association about twice a month and present any grievances that they may have.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, sixth column.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 29, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. CRISP ON LIMITLESS COINAGE.

Mr. Speaker Crisp of Georgia is one of the leading politicians of the South. He is not, and we do not understand that he claims to be, a statesman. On the other hand, he is very far from being of the type of mere place-seeking, place-peddling, vote-begging politicians who swarm in both parties. But he is a politician rather than a statesman, because he would rather have his party change its principles for the sake of success than to change his party for the success of his principles. He has, however, received many evidences of the admiration of his party in Georgia, and of its representatives in the Congress, and when he makes a deliberate announcement of his views he is worthy of attention.

He has just made such an announcement in the interview which we published yesterday morning. Speaking of the course the Democratic Party should pursue next year, he said:

"The platform should declare for the free coinage of silver direct, and with a set of principles responding to the demands of the common people. We should select some good man from the West, some man with a military record, identified with the dominant sentiment that now controls the party, and go forth with confidence to the victory which the people always give those who are brave enough to fight for it.

"Such a contest as I have outlined would cause many people to make new party alignments. There are Democrats strongly wedded to the gold theory, and many Republicans just as strongly wedded to free silver. Of course, these men would have to choose between their old party and their convictions on this issue. The Democrats of the East want gold; the Republicans of the West want silver. The re-alignments will be as interesting as they will be puzzling, but to the lottery of politics the whole issue must be committed."

And Mr. Crisp added:

"This great financial question, which has come to us side by side with the tariff question, will be settled likewise by the Democratic Party. In the next campaign, the rehabilitation of silver will be the main and controlling issue upon which the Democracy will appeal to the people.

"Party platforms should always be plain and direct. I do not believe in those planks which are so written as to catch voters going and coming. Parties should be honest to the people. Whatever room existed for different constructions of the platform of 1892 should not longer exist, and for this purpose that to be adopted in 1896 should be so plain that even a schoolboy could understand it."

This is a fair and manly way of stating the question. It is to be inferred from Mr. Crisp's statement that he advocates this course chiefly because he thinks that it will bring victory. There is no intimation that he would urge his party to take up unlimited coinage of silver if he did not believe that the majority of the people wanted it. The party never has adopted unlimited coinage; it has, not only in numerous State Conventions, but in national conventions, refused to adopt unlimited coinage, and in its platforms of 1892 and 1888 it adopted resolutions absolutely irreconcilable with unlimited coinage. What Mr. Crisp now does, therefore, is to propose to the party an entirely new departure. His policy is strikingly like that of the famous "new departure" of the Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio previous to the great struggle of 1868. He also urged his party to abandon all other matters and make the currency the sole issue of the Presidential campaign, taking a position absolutely inconsistent with its previous record. The party followed his advice, and to prove its sincerity offered Horatio Seymour, who when Governor of New-York had refused to pay the interest on her debt in greenbacks, as a sort of expiatory sacrifice.

It took sixteen years to overcome that criminal blunder and elect a Democratic candidate to the Presidency. When success finally came it came with a candidate who, on finance, stood with the Seymour of 1863, and not with Seymour and Vallandigham of 1868. If Mr. Crisp's advice is followed next year, as Mr. Vallandigham's was followed, the Democratic Party will be extremely fortunate if another of its candidates shall reach the White House by the year 1913.

THE HAWAIIAN OUTRAGES.

If American citizens residing in any other country on the face of the earth, civilized or uncivilized, were to send affidavits to the State Department alleging such treatment by the rulers of that country as those residents of Honolulu whose statements were made public yesterday declare themselves to have been subject to by the "republic" of Hawaii, a howl for apology, reparation, and indemnity would go up from one end of the land to the other. The question arises whether the Dole oligarchy is to be privileged to commit with impunity outrages upon American citizens which would be tolerated from no other power.

Of course these sworn statements of the aggrieved persons are ex parte, but they are quite in keeping with former reports, which have gone undenied ever since the arrests that followed the so-called insurrection of January. According to all the evidence that has thus far appeared, citizens of the United States were arbitrarily arrested for assumed complicity in an "uprising" with which they had nothing to do, were thrown into prison without warrant and without being informed of any charge against them, were kept there for weeks and put to great misery, while their business was ruined and their families left in distress, denied all chance of trial or exculpation, and finally released only on a forced consent to leave the country. Imagine what would have happened if a thing of this kind had occurred in Mexico or Nicaragua! It could hardly have happened in Russia or in China.

No doubt the Dole oligarchy, in possession of a stolen country whose people did not support it, was in a desperate state of alarm when it learned that a handful of natives and half-breeds were plotting its overthrow, and suspected that they had the sympathy of certain American citizens, and it resorted to desperate measures to strike terror to the hearts of all opponents as necessary to its own preservation. It was a sign of weakness and of cowardice, but in its trepidation it had no right to proceed upon its fears and suspicions, regardless of the claims of justice and humanity, with those who were not its subjects.

This case is anomalous, not only in the extraordinary liberties taken by the Dole Government with the rights of the citizens of other countries, but in the peculiar situation in which it places us in regard to measures of redress. Suppose a demand for reparation and for indemnity is made and refused. If our Government were to land troops in Honolulu and take charge of the Hawaiian Republic, probably it would exactly suit the Dole oligarchy, which was created and has continued to exist in the hope of forcing possession upon the United States. It would doubtless relinquish its power with joy into the hands of our Government. That result of its own incapacity to rule in a civilized manner the country whose Government it had usurped would be the accomplishment of the pet purpose of the conspirators of February, 1893.

But that form of reparation for the outrages committed is not admissible. Two years of provisional and republican government in Hawaii have demonstrated nothing so conclusively as the unfitness of that country to become a part of the domain of the United States. There is no place for it in our system, no way of managing it under our governmental institutions. But we cannot afford to permit it, as an independent nation, to disregard the rights of our citizens, and these complainants should not be allowed to appeal to the State Department in vain. The case should be treated just as it would be treated if these events had occurred, let us say, in Chile.

A BAD REPUTATION.

If the firemen of this city set out to get up a fund to promote the passage of the bill increasing their salaries, it was because they were given to understand that it was necessary in order to accomplish the object, regardless of the merit of the measure. It was due to a general impression that at Albany at least corruption wins much more than honesty, that members of the Legislature are not "out for their health," but "out for the stuff"; that measures go through that body, not on their merits, but through influence that must be bought.

Who is responsible for that deplorable impression, upon which the policemen's association is reputed to have acted in getting salaries increased, and upon which the Firemen's Association seems to have deemed it necessary to act in order to save their bill? It shows the reputation the Legislature has made for itself, and such a reputation is not acquired without being deserved. It is no more the result of unfounded suspicion than was the reputation of the "boodle Aldermen" before the Broadway franchise investigation, or the reputation of Police Captains for blackmail before the Lexow investigation.

Nobody tries to corrupt an incorruptible body or to bribe men not ascertained to be bribable. When lobbyists accept money to promote legislation they know what to do with it; they know who can be "influenced," and what will influence them. The lobbies of an honest Legislature would not be infested by this kind of go-betweens or pervaded with rumors of "boodle." Every iota of evidence that the firemen set out to raise a corruption fund or that they thought such a fund to be necessary is evidence against the integrity of the Legislature and a spot upon its reputation. McCabe's deadly secrets smirch the Legislature more than the firemen, for if the worst that has been alleged or suspected were true it would only show that they gave reluctantly from their scanty earnings to satisfy the greed of men from whom even deserved benefits could be got in no other way.

TYPHOID FROM INFECTED MILK.

Although the official inquiry concerning the origin of the epidemic of typhoid fever now prevailing in Stamford, Conn., where 160 cases have appeared in the last two or three weeks, has not been completed, it has already been shown that the germs of the disease were distributed with the milk sold by one milk dealer. At the beginning of the investigation it was ascertained that all the cases were in houses on this dealer's milk route. He procured from several farmers the milk which he sold, but, as these farmers sold milk to other persons who have not been attacked by typhoid, it was inferred that the milk had become infected after it passed into his possession. Bacteriological analysis has shown that the water, taken from a well on his premises, with which it was his custom to wash his milk cans, is very seriously polluted, and that the water of several other wells in the neighborhood of his house is in a dangerous condition.

An original case of typhoid from which the well water or the milk was infected has not yet been found, but we presume that a connection between such a case and the 160 cases of the epidemic will eventually be established. The history of substantially all recent epidemics of typhoid which were due to the pollution of the milk suppy or the water supply points to a first case in the family of a dairy farmer or a milk dealer as the source of infection. The cause of the great epidemic in Plymouth, Penn., and of the more recent epidemic in Windsor, Vt., was the infection of the public water supply, proceeding, in each instance, from a case of typhoid in a house situated on the bank of a stream discharging into the public reservoir. The cause of the epidemic in Montclair, N. J., a year ago, was clearly shown to have been the infection of the milk supply by a case of typhoid in the family of Gould, the milk dealer. A thorough investigation as to the source of infection in an epidemic in Waterbury, Conn., three or four years ago, proved that the germs had been distributed from the premises of a dairy farmer in an adjoining town, there having been two cases in his family. Several other examples might be cited. The official inquiry in the case of the epidemic in Springfield, Mass., two years ago, was very interesting. There had been 125 cases of the fever and 25 deaths. The source of infection was proved to have been a case of typhoid in the family of a dairy farmer residing nine miles from the city.

In Great Britain, during the last few years, the infection of the milk supply, proceeding from cases of typhoid in the families of dairy farmers or milk dealers, has been shown to have been the cause of twenty-five local epidemics of this disease, involving 3,000 cases and nearly 400 deaths.

The lesson which should be learned by cities and villages which have suffered from epidemics so caused is that the milk supply should be subjected to careful sanitary supervision, and that this supervision should begin at the dairy farm. The actual money loss caused by one such epidemic—in the expenses of illness, the disabling of wage earners, and the value of lives sacrificed—would meet the cost of such supervision for ten or twenty years. Moreover, typhoid fever is not the only infectious disease the germs of which are sometimes carried by the milk supply, and such sanitary inspection would tend to prevent the distribution of the seeds of tubercular maladies from herds of consumptive cows.

A FOOL BILL.

It was a curious coincidence that a bill was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Burns of Westchester on April 1 which, if passed, would destroy all that has been done to reform the civil service of this State and its cities in eleven years. The bill is very short and reads as follows:

Section 1. It shall not be deemed practicable to apply the civil service rules and laws of this State to such persons, residents of this State, who may now hold or who may hereafter apply for any position or employment in the public departments and upon all the public works of the State of New-York, and of the several cities, counties, towns, and villages thereof, the compensation or other emolument of which does not exceed the sum of $4 per day.

Sec. 2. The laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

This means that the old spoils system shall be restored in 64 per cent. of the civil service of this city, 86 per cent. in Brooklyn, and 87 per cent. in the State. It is an impudent and desperate attempt to grab for Republican office seekers the places which are now held, without regard to politics, solely on the merits of those holding them, tested by open competition. We shall not insult Gov. Morton by doubting that he would veto such a monstrous and ridiculous measure, but we advise the Republican majority not to disgrace themselves by sending it to him.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND COMMERCE.

We have already expressed our opinion of the spirit in which Japan has treated the question of commerce in her treaty of peace with China. By the 8th of May we shall know whether this treaty will or not be ratified by China. We shall also know by that time, if the treaty be ratified, exactly what its provisions are. If it shall turn out that they are such as have been reported, it will be found that the most important of them are those relating to the extension of the right of trading in the interior. The opening of new ports is more imposing in appearance than important in reality, since there are now several ports which by treaty may be opened at any time, and which have never been actually used. The reason of this is that the exactions of local taxation have practically made worthless the privilege of entry. In the case of the ports now used, it has been found that the trade secured has been confined almost wholly to the immediate neighborhood. When it was sought to send goods further, the local authorities imposed taxes, levies, duties, and restrictions which made any profit very uncertain or prevented it altogether. These exactions the Central Government has been unwilling or unable to control or abolish. What will be the case under the treaty with Japan?

That is the point of real importance in the new situation. If the Central Government has merely been conniving with the provincial authorities, it will naturally fall to Japan, backed and assisted by other Governments, to compel the observance of good faith, and that ought not to be an impossible task with the strong hold that will be possessed by Japan. But it is by no means impossible that the Imperial Government in China cannot, if it wishes, exercise an efficient authority throughout the territory to which the restless energies of modern commerce will be directed. If it cannot, then an entirely difficult and much more perplexing, difficult, and tedious problem presents itself to Japan and to the Government of which Japan, by her own generosity, becomes the representative. That is the problem of reconstituting, possibly of replacing, the Central Government of China. Nothing could be more certain, if the freedom of trade with vast and thickly-populated regions heretofore closed is to be granted to the insatiable enterprise of modern trade, than that every obstacle to the exercise of that freedom will be attacked with vigor and untiring determination. If the Imperial Government of China cannot carry out its own engagements, means will be found either to give it the power or to establish a Government that will possess the power. This in a land where tradition counts for so much and where the population is at once so great and so utterly impervious to the motives that govern civilized communities may prove a most complex task.

But it will surely be undertaken. There is no doubt about that. The steadily developing needs of commerce are a solvent that sooner or later is bound to eat away all barriers. It is quite probable that the new treaty, in its extension of commerce, will be found to do more toward changing the secular traditions and the social and political conditions of the enormous Chinese Empire than even the wonderful military triumph of Japan by which its supremacy in the Orient has been destroyed.

CONVICT LABOR RESTRICTION.

The Assembly, by a vote of 75 to 4, has adopted a concurrent resolution proposing a substitute for the section of the Constitution which restricts the employment of convicts in prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and reformatories in this State. The section as it now stands renders the employment of prisoners quite impracticable, while it requires the Legislature to provide for their "occupation and employment." While making this requirement, it declares that after Jan. 1, 1897, no convict in a penal institution shall be allowed to work at "any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given, or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation."

This is an absolute prohibition of the production of any article by prison labor for sale in the outside market. The only mitigation is authority in the Legislature to provide that convicts "may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned, managed, or controlled by the State, or any political division thereof." The Superintendent of State Prisons has testified that it is not possible to employ more than a small fraction of the inmates of the prisons on this kind of work. The only other resource is direct employment upon public work outside the prison walls, and that cannot be availed of without creating the work on a large scale at great public expense and regardless of public needs. Assuming such work, whether upon roads or public buildings, or otherwise, to be desirable, it would probably cost about as much to execute it with prison labor as with free labor, which it would displace, and it would be very difficult to get satisfactory results. The Constitution does not now in direct terms authorize the employment of convicts on public works, and the system is an objectionable one at best.

The section, which was so unwisely thrust into the Constitution by last year's convention and so tied up with others that it could not be directly voted upon, pinions the Legislature between an absolute requirement that it "shall by law provide for the occupation and employment of prisoners," and a restriction under which it is impracticable to do so.

The substitute proposed declares that the prisoners shall be "kept occupied and employed at labor," but shall not be required or allowed to work at any trade, industry, or occupation wherein or whereby their "labor or time shall be farmed out or contracted to any person, firm, organization, or corporation." In other words, it prohibits the contract system, but does not prohibit the sale of the products of prison labor. It is further declared that the Legislature shall provide for the employment of prisoners upon public works and in the manufacture of supplies for public institutions, "as far as practicable." This is a reasonable compromise, and if adopted will save the State from the disgrace of enforced idleness in the prisons, or a parade of convict gangs all over the State at useless work.

THE PATENT LAWS.

We referred some time ago to new rules of procedure which the Commissioner of Patents intended to put in force, and which the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior had approved. Perhaps the most important of these is one designed to prevent such delays of the issue of patents as those by which certain corporations and individuals have sought to prolong wrongfully the terms of their exclusive control of certain inventions. This rule went into effect on the 15th inst.

It has been suggested that the representatives of interests opposed to this measure of reform might ask the courts to say that the new rule was made without authority of law, and that, if they should be successful in such a proceeding, Congress might give the Commissioner the desired authority by new legislation. In the course of some comments upon the opposition to the rule, the Washington correspondent of The Journal of Commerce says:

"It is an open secret among the friends of the existing patent system that important changes in the law have not been sought of late years, because of the fear that changes of another sort would be made if Congress once took the subject of the patent laws under consideration. Any suggestion that the law was being stretched by patent attorneys to grant an even greater monopoly than was originally intended would arouse a deal of restlessness among members from the South and West, who are none too much enamored of the privileges and monopolies of the patent system even when it is interpreted most liberally for the public."

It is true that for some years past those friends of the patent system who have been familiar with the condition of public sentiment in the South and West concerning the patent laws, and with the attitude of many members of Congress toward this subject, have felt that any attempt to procure amendments from Congress would open the door for legislation which might undermine or very seriously injure the patent system as a whole.

What has caused this hostility? We believe that there would be very little of it if the existing patent laws had been justly administered, if the clear intent of them had been carefully and honestly carried into effect in practice. The cause has been maladministration—the notorious abuse of statutes and rules of procedure for the great pecuniary benefit of powerful organizations at the expense of the people. The Government itself, through its Department of Justice, has set before the people the proof of this maladministration and misuse of the laws, and has taken this proof into the courts, where it has been accepted and approved.

The rule in question is designed to prevent such delays as the Bell Telephone Company, for example, has procured heretofore in the Patent Office. We cite one instance. The Times ascertained in 1886 that the Berliner application for a patent covering the telephone transmitter had been lying in the Patent Office for nine years. The purpose of the Bell Company appeared to be to delay the issue of a patent upon that application until about the date of the expiration of its two fundamental patents, (one in 1893 and the other in 1894,) in order that it might thereafter control the transmitter for a second term approximating seventeen years. We urged that such a delay would be a scandalous abuse of the patent system, and the wrongful policy of the Patent Office with respect to this application and others in similar condition was afterward denounced by the press throughout the country. But the Berliner application lay in the Patent Office until 1891, when, with a record of fourteen years' delay, the patent was granted.

The Government then, attacking its own Patent Office, brought suit for the annulment of this patent, and the courts ordered that it should be annulled, declaring that the delay had been procured "dishonestly." The Government's bill of complaint in this case was, from beginning to end, an attack upon and a severe arraignment of the Patent Office. Does any one think that the wide publication of those charges ought not to have excited popular hostility against the methods then prevailing in the office? This is only one example. The recent reports of the Patent Office show that many other applications have been lying in the files for many years. Owners of telephone inventions are not the only persons for the pecuniary benefit of whom the patent laws have been misused in this way. This is well known to the public, and it is not surprising, although it is to be regretted, that the hostility which should be directed solely against the misuse and abuse of patent laws is manifested in some parts of the country in disapproval of the entire patent system.

The intent of our patent laws is most commendable. The effect of our patent system, considered apart from the maladministration and the abuses of recent years, has been very beneficial to the Nation. The system should be preserved. But it will be exposed to dangerous attacks in Congress, attacks which may weaken and injure it, unless the people shall be convinced that the laws are fairly administered in the Patent Office and that it is not possible there for powerful owners of exclusive privileges to twist the statutes and rules to suit their purposes. The present Commissioner has undertaken to introduce reforms. In this he deserves and will have popular support, and Congress should assist him in the work.

A peculiar, but apparently very real, grievance against Mayor Strong, the Board of Aldermen, and the Park Commissioners is revealed by a well-written and temperately-expressed letter just received at this office. The author says that circumstances over which he lost control some years ago have forced him, thus early in the season, to begin passing the night on a bench in City Hall Park. The most comfortable of these resting places, it appears, are those near the fountain, at the park's southeastern corner. During the heat of Summer the gentle music of waters, as they fall into the fountain's basin, adds materially to the comfort of people who take lodgings in that vicinity, but at present the nights are decidedly chilly, and this noise, instead of conducing to slumber and pleasant dreams, sends cold shivers down their protesting backs in a practically uninterrupted procession, emphasizing the hardships of life, and substituting for sleep's happy forgetfulness an angry reflection upon the inequalities of fortune. The resulting state of mind is uncomfortable; not only that, but it incites to lawlessness of several kinds, the least grave of which is the making of persistent, and occasionally fierce, appeals to stray passers-by for dimes and quarters. Our correspondent's logic is convincing. It proves that at this season of the year park fountains should not be allowed to play after 10 or 11 o'clock at night, and we take pleasure in bringing the matter, as one by no means unimportant, to the attention of the municipal authorities.

A courageous correspondent of The Sun signs his name to a defense of the traffic in that vile stuff known as "bob veal." In the course of his remarks, this strange person tells a stranger anecdote about the wife of a Chenango County farmer. Her children, it seems, were ill with scarlet fever, but she did not see in that fact any reason for not entertaining at dinner the wife of a neighbor who had "called to see how the children were getting along." It is quite natural that in a community where such visits are approved, the chief dish served should be a meat pie made of immature veal, and that the hostess should tell her visitor that the pie would have been even better than it was if the calf that supplied its chief constituent had not managed to get one drink of milk before the knife brought his career to a close. The Sun's correspondent seems to think this story proves that "bob veal" is not only good to eat, but that the bobber it is the better. What it really shows is that even the first gleams of sanitary science and medical knowledge have not dawned upon that particular part of Chenango County, and that at least one New-Yorker is as densely and criminally ignorant as his country friends.

An Indiana genius has been wasting his time in rigging up a device to make a large number of steam whistles sound at the same moment. This is absurd. What is wanted is a scheme for making steam whistles altogether noiseless, whether blown together or separately.

A REFORM IN THE MINT SERVICE

The President Intends that Officials Shall Be Independent of the Local Politicians.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The reported selection of Herman Kretz, the present Apportionment Clerk of the Treasury Department, as Superintendent of the United States Mint at Philadelphia, vice Townsend, removed or resigned, and of W. E. Morgan, now examiner in the Mint Bureau here, as coiner of the Philadelphia Mint, vice Steel, transferred, are said to be the beginning of a new departure in the matter of the administration of United States mints and assay offices. Both men are Democrats and citizens of Pennsylvania—Mr. Kretz being from Reading, and Mr. Morgan from Philadelphia—but neither was urged for appointment by either of the contending factions of local politicians.

The pupose is to take the Mint Service out of State politics, not only in Pennsylvania, but in other States where United States mints and assay offices are located. This new policy has not been adopted without careful consideration. The President for four or five months has been giving the subject much thought. He finally has arrived at the conviction that the officers to whom the coinage and control of United States money in the national mints are confided should be selected by the President, on the advice of the chief officials of the Treasury, and that these appointments should not be made factors in the distribution of the patronage of the State and city in which the mint happened to be located.

Under the rule that formerly obtained, and which has been tenaciously adhered to by local politicians of both parties, the Superintendent of the Mint has been controlled largely in the selection of his office force by the views of the Senators and other State politicians to whose recommendations he has owed his appointment. This pressure, it is said, will be lessened now, if not entirely obliterated, by the new policy of selecting Mint Superintendents. Men who possess some natural or acquired qualifications for such places will be preferred to those who only command local political influence. It will not even be essential that they should hail from the city or State in which the mint is situated, but preference will be given to residents, all other things being equal.

There are United States mints in New-Orleans, San Francisco, and Denver, and United States assay offices in New-York, Carson City, Charlotte, N. C., and other points.

The same policy adopted at the Philadelphia Mint will be extended to mints and assay offices in other cities, if occasion for changes shall rise. All the principal offices in these mints and assay offices, however, are held now by appointees of the present Administration.

The principal advantage expected to be derived from this new departure is that the Mint Service throughout the country will be less dominated by local influence and brought closer under the supervision and direction of the Director of the Mint in the Treasury at Washington.

GRAND LODGE OF B'NAI B'RITH

One Hundred Hebrews Attending the Convention in Cincinnati—William A. Gans the Presiding Officer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, April 28.—The convention of Constitution Grand Lodge, I. O. B. B., or B'nai B'rith, opened here to-day. One hundred Hebrews from all parts of the world were present.

The convention was called to order by Julius Bien of New-York. After the opening ceremonies, Mr. Bien introduced Prof. William M. Herzberg, from Jerusalem. Prof. Herzberg's speech was followed by the election of a temporary Chairman, in the person of Nathan Drucker of this city. S. V. Wolf of Cincinnati was elected temporary Secretary.

Jacob Singer of Philadelphia in a speech of great warmth nominated William A. Gans of District No. 1, New-York, for President of the convention, and Mr. Gans was elected unanimously as presiding officer. The election by acclamation of Vice Presidents from each district was next in order and resulted as follows: First, Josiah Kantiowity; Second, Isadore Bush; Third, Jacob Single; Fourth, H. P. Bush; Fifth, C. H. Cohen; Sixth, M. M. Houston; Seventh, Leon N. Levi; Ninth, Solomon Marx.

In a few solemn words, Simon Wolf next offered the name of the late Chief of the Appeal Court of the order, Joseph Abraham, as one to whose memory the order might well pay respect, and at his request the entire convention rose and remained standing for a few minutes.

The annual address of President Bien was read by J. Kantowitz of New-York. The necrological list shows 1,900 members have died since the 1890 convention.

The order statistics show that B'nai B'rith has ten grand lodges, 383 lodges, and 9 lodges in the Orient, with a total membership of 26,000. The territory covered is the United States, Canada, Palestine, Egypt, the Austriaan Empire, the German Empire, and Roumania.

There has been expended for benevolent purposes during the five years $2,676,723. The annual appeal to the lodges in the United States and Canada, usually termed the Purim collection, during the five years ending July, 1894, yielded $3,031.07. During the same time there was received from interest $220, which, with the balance on hand June 5, 1890, $567.67, aggregates $3,818.74, all of which has been expended in the support of schools and other institutions in Roumania and the Orient.

The convention adjourned to meet Monday morning.

Survivors of the Kearsarge.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union

The survivors of the crew of the old United States ship Kearsarge are to celebrate the thirty-first anniversary of the sinking of the Alabama by a reunion at Marblehead on June 19. The citizens of that place are taking quite an interest in giving the veterans a warm welcome. One of the veterans, James Magee, now resides there, and it is hoped that all who can will be present on the occasion. So far as known, there has been but one death, that of Sergt. Brown, since the last reunion. The call says that this will be distinctly the survivors of the old crew who trod her decks on that memorable day, the 19th of June, 1864, off Cherbourg, France.

Justice Iredell on the Judicial Power.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In the very interesting review of the attitude of the Supreme Court of the United States toward the question of the power of the court to declare an act of Congress void because of unconstitutionality, that recently appeared in The Times, some doubt is expressed as to the views of Justice Iredell. It may be of interest to the profession to call their attention to a work not much known, "Life and Correspondence of James Iredell," published by the Appletons in 1858. From this publication, it appears that Justice Iredell was one of the earliest and strongest supporters of the doctrine that the judicial power must needs enforce the Constitution as against a contravening legislative act. In May, 1786, the question was presented to the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and the court, declining to obey the act of Assembly, took an advisan. As no court had ever before declined to obey a legislative command, this action raised a storm that was intensified because of the animosities and interests involved in the main question. In the New-Berne paper of Aug. 17, 1786, Judge Iredell published an address, in which he discussed at length the question and disposed of it. "An act of Assembly cannot repeal the Constitution, or any part of it. For that reason, an act of Assembly inconsistent with the Constitution is void, and cannot be obeyed without disobeying the superior law to which we were previously and irrevocably bound. The Judges, therefore, must take care, at their peril, that every act of Assembly they presume to enforce is warranted by the Constitution, since if it is not they act without lawful authority." At the May term, 1787, the court held the act of Assembly void.

McRee's "Life of Iredell," (Vol. 2, pp. 145-149,) contains this address, and can be consulted with advantage. A perusal of this work will probably leave the impression that Judge Iredell in ability, in attainments, and in respectability of character, was not inferior to any of his contemporaries—perhaps not to Chief Justice Marshall himself.

V.

Raleigh, N. C., April 27, 1895.

GEN. MACEO RETREATING

Spanish Troops in Hot Pursuit of the Cuban Insurgents.

MAKING FOR DONCELLA MOUNTAINS

More Spanish Soldiers Landed at Santiago de Cuba to Aid in Suppressing the Uprising.

[From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.]

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 28.—Gen. Maceo is retreating from Jaracueca to the Doncella Mountains. Government troops are in pursuit. He has issued a long address pleading the justice of the insurgent cause and calling upon all Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke.

Eight hundred soldiers of Spain landed last Monday. The troops were sent to reinforce the detachments at the railroad towns of Dos Caminos and San Luis. The latter place is the terminus of the road. The troops are building triangular forts of planks banked with earth. The insurgents are numerous in the vicinity. The troops entered the cabins of the plantation near San Luis and smashed the crockery and furniture. The inmates fled to the woods.

Gen. La Chambre, ordered to Manzanillo, has returned. The insurgents have removed the gunpowder and dynamite in the iron mines near here, the property of an American company.

The Government censorship of telegraph and newspapers is more rigid. The wires to the interior are still down. Ten Cubans left the city last Sunday to join the insurgents.

Benjamin Gallego, Lieutenant of the Fifth Battalion, Peninsular Regiment, who was court-martialed, was shot here on Wednesday. He was in command of sixty men in custody of arms and ammunition at Jaragua City. He was surprised Sunday by the insurgents, and disarmed, in a saloon. Seventy rifles and 6,000 rounds of ammunition were captured. Gallego and the soldiers were released. The authorities placed all under arrest, and condemned Gallego to be shot. The others were confined.

The battle at Ramon de las Jaguas on the 21st inst. was the most severe yet. Capt. Julian Miranda was killed, Major Tejerizo, commanding the Government troops, was wounded, and also other officers. Both sides, it is reported, lost heavily. Details are unobtainable.

The guide led the troops into ambush, and the insurgents surrounded them. They took refuge in a cemetery, erected barricades, and held the position until reinforced.

Gen. Salcedo, with nearly 1,000 of the last-arrived troops, left here Tuesday night in pursuit of the insurgents. The latter are led by Victoriano Garcon.

Maceo is said to have offered to sell out to Campos. Confirmation of the story is lacking.

Gomez reached the interior safely. Campos is now at Guantanamo. He will proceed on the steamship Villeverde to Baracoa and Gibara.

The Government has ordered the railroad to keep up steam on locomotives night and day in readiness to move troops.

FRANK CLARK.

MADRID, April 28.—The report that the Alliance affair has been settled by Spain's conceding the American claims is confirmed officially. The Spanish Government will give honorable satisfaction for the mistake, and admits that the Alliance was outside her territorial waters when the Conde de Venadito fired into her. The commanders of war ships in Cuban waters have been instructed precisely not to fire on vessels outside the three-mile limit.

Captain General Martinez de Campos has telegraphed from Cuba for more army surgeons. He will start in a few days for the eastern provinces, where, it is said, he will make haste to deal the insurgents a decisive blow before the rainy season.

SPAIN'S NEW MINISTER TALKS.

Senor de Lome Thinks the Cuban Uprising Will Be Shortlived.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Señor Dupuy de Lome, the new Spanish Minister to the United States, reached Washington to-night. To a reporter for the United Press he expressed his gratification at returning again to a city containing so large a number of his friends and to which he has been twice previously accredited by his Government.

During his recent stay in Cuba, Señor Dupuy de Lome studied the situation in the Island thoroughly, and he has no hesitation in saying that the revolt there will be shortlived. The revolutionists do not exceed 4,000 in number, he says, half of whom are without arms. Their principal leaders are negroes. The revolution is confined to the State of Santiago de Cuba, and the followers of Maceo, who do not occupy a single town in the province, live by blackmailing the residents and plundering their estates. They practice a guerrilla mode of warfare, and are divided into small bands of from 50 to 100 men each.

Señor Dupuy de Lome regards the revolution as unjustifiable. The people of Cuba, he says, pay a tax of $24 per year per capita than almost any other in the world. They are saddled with the war debt, which is a consequence of the former revolution in the island, but the entire expenditure does not exceed $24,000,000 a year. About one-third of the population are very poor, and pay no part of the tax, which is borne by the remainder, who belong principally to the well-to-do and wealthy classes. Spain, he says, has dealt with the Cubans in a liberal spirit, and no excuse exists for the present uprising.

About two months ago the Spanish Cortes passed a reform bill for Cuba. It provides for the formation of a council of thirty persons, who shall have the sole direction of all internal matters, independently of the home Government. Fifteen members of the council are elected by the people, and the remainder are representatives of the great commercial interests, such as the Tobacco Grawers' Association, the planters, and the Chamber of Commerce. The purpose of the law is to give Cuba the nearest possible approach to home rule. This council will work in conjunction with the Legislatures in the six provinces, and the functions of the two bodies will be to some extent like those of the Federal and State Governments in America.

Señor Dupuy de Lome believes that satisfactory results will follow the appointment of Gen. Martinez Campos as Governor General of Cuba. It will be the purpose of Gen. Campos to secure the cooperation of the several political parties in the island in his efforts, not only to suppress the revolution, but to administer the affairs of Cuba in a manner satisfactory to the interests of the people.

CHEERS FOR YOUNG CESPEDES.

Ready, He Says, to Give His Life for His Country.

Carlos Manuel de Cespedes y Quesada, son of the Cuban revolutionist and President of its republic, was received last night at Hardman Hall by such of the Cuban colony as sympathize with the revolt against Spanish rule.

So many came to the reception that more than a hundred could not find seats. Nearly every one, including many typically handsome women and enthusiastic girls, were decorated with the Cuban flag, which has a white star on a scarlet triangle on a blue-and-white-striped field. A quarter of those present were people of color, some of whom, in spite of the revolutionary manifesto which declares equality, observed the usage of discrimination, and went to the gallery, although those who were less delicate were welcomed by white patriots of both sexes.

In the hall were Don Juan Fraga, President of the Union Advisory Corps, who presided; Enriquez Trujillo, J. A. Agramonte, Emilio Agramonte, Dr. R. Miranda, Palma Estrada, Modesto Tirada, Dr. J. B. de Luva, Gregorio Quesada, Gonzalo Quesada, Secretary of the Cuban Junta; Ade V. Quesada, Señora José Manuel Trujillo, Dr. Carlos E. Aguirre, and Juan de Mata.

Señor de Cespedes's arrival was the signal for very ardent demonstrations of regard and cries of "Viva Cespedes!" "Muchos años!" and, on taking his seat to the right of the Chairman, he had to rise and bow to plaudits.

Señor Fraga began the proceedings in a patriotic address, in which he eulogized President de Cespedes, and introduced his son as uncorrupted, courageous, and able, one who had come forward at the beck of his father's memory and in the cause for which he died, and who was willing as a patriot to meet the same fate.

Before Señor de Cespedes had spoken a dozen words it was discovered that he not only has an excellent voice, but possesses oratorical ability of a high order. He modestly acknowledged the personal gratification his reception created, and said it augured well for the cause his father lived and died for. He had responded to the call of patriotism, was ready to make any sacrifice, and to go to the front and lay down his life for Cuba.

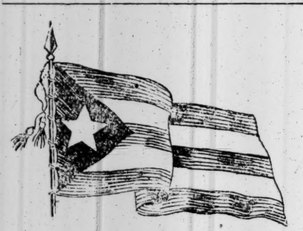
"In the combat," he added, "I will strive to be a worthy son of St. Lorenz."

Señor de Cespedes was wildly applauded. He was succeeded by Enrique Trujillo, who made an impassioned address, in which he said he was prepared to sacrifice all he had in the world for his country. Speaking of the martyrs of the cause, he compared the elder de Cespedes to Washington, Bolivar, and Juarez, and referred touchingly to his death.

Señor Aguirre, who is a veteran of 1868, recalled the days when Cubans fought for independence half-naked and starving.

"The veterans of 1868," he said in conclusion, "will not only take up arms, but will use them."

Señor de Mata, a venerable man of commanding presence, with a long gray beard,



The Cuban Flag.

aroused fresh enthusiasm when he struck himself on the breast and declared that he was ready to go to the front.

"But," he added, "we ought all to be there instead of talking about it."

Gonzalo Quesada, in an eloquent panegyric, sketched the career of the elder de Cespedes and the virtues of his son, the hope of Cuba.

"Eloquent as he is," he continued, "he can do more than talk. He is ready to die for his country."

Señor Quesada paid impassioned tribute to the interest and generosity of the United States, and a ringing appeal to the audience brought half of them to the platform anxious to contribute to the fund for those who have suffered in the field. A handsome sum was collected.

After Señor Quesada had read the revolutionary proclamation of Maximo Gomez and José Marti, Señorita Maria Mantella played the "Himno Bayamesa," and the meeting ended.

GERMAN MARINES FOR CHINA.

Observations of Lieut. O'Brien on the War in the Orient.

BERLIN, April 28.—About 550 sailors and marines went on a special train from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven on Friday, and yesterday embarked on the ironclad Kaiser for China.

A rumor abroad yesterday was that Emperor William had sent the Czar a telegram putting the German squadron in the Pacific under the command of the Russian Admiral Tyrtoff. The rumor seems incredible. Such a course would cause an uproar throughout the German Army and Navy. It is significant of the general confusion here that rumors equally startling are circulated almost daily. The changes in Germany's foreign policy are so sudden and astonishing that even the men supposed to belong to the inner political circle are often at a loss for explanation.

The change of front toward Japan is still unexplained. The official and semi-official newspapers are keeping up a denying false reports, but they fail to give any clue to the true policy adopted by the Government. The virulence of the canard fever was shown clearly yesterday when the Government found it expedient to deny the report that the Greek ironclad taking part in the Kiel fêtes would be seized for the benefit of Greece's German creditors.

LONDON, April 28.—The Daily News has this dispatch from its Vienna correspondent:

"Advices from Tokio indicate that United States Minister Dun is doing everything to induce the Italian, Belgian, Austrian, Spanish, and Dutch envoys to help persuade Premier Count Ito to comply with the demands of Russia and France.

It is reported that the United States mediate proposing to let Russia and Japan alone settle the Corean question, and to submit the Liao-Tong matter to a European conference, meeting at Tokio, Shimonoseki, or London. It is reported also that the Mikado will convene a council of war to discuss Japan's military position."

The Times has this dispatch from its correspondent in Hong Kong:

"Serious outbreaks have occurred throughout Formosa. Her Majesty's steamship Leander has gone to Takau, and German sailors have been landed at Tamsui from the Irene to protect foreigners. The Chinese soldiers killed their General on April 22. The Governor's bodyguard attacked them, killing thirty and wounding fifty. The Governor is accused of stealing the soldiers' pay, which is two months in arrears. The Chinese artillery threaten to fire on any vessels leaving Formosa with treasure.

"The position of the foreigners is critical. Happily, the French cruisers Algeciras and Isly, the German cruiser Irene, and the British war ships Tweed, Redbreast, and Leander are at different ports of the island. The savages from the interior are descending from the hills for the purpose of attacking the natives."

The Times correspondent in Berlin learns that it is untrue that Japan has answered the joint protest. The Hamburger Nachrichten, Bismarckian, in commenting on the protest, says it hopes that Germany's policy will be primarily to remain in touch with Russia, and secondly with the other powers mainly concerned, but to avoid even the appearance of gravitating in any way toward the English sphere of interest. The Times correspondent asserts that this view is not shared in responsible quarters.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—The reports made by Lieut. M. J. O'Brien of the Fifth Infantry, the officer who was sent to Japan to observe the war in the Orient, have been received at the Military Information Division of the War Department. Lieut. O'Brien spent some months in close observation of the campaign. His reports are accompanied by photographs, and include much information which he gathered from officers abroad as well as accounts of engagements which he saw and heard of.

If there were sufficient funds at the disposal of the War Department, Lieut. O'Brien's reports would be published in convenient form for circulation, but this is impossible, at least until after July 1, and even then permission must be awaited from Congress for authority to publish more than 1,000 copies, to which each Government document is now limited, a number entirely insufficient for the circulation of military reports to officers in the active service.

INVADED THE GERMAN LEGATION

Minister Von Wieeler Kicked the Mexican Policemen Out of Doors.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 28.—A police Sergeant and two gendarmes yesterday invaded the German Legation for the purpose of arresting an attaché who was guilty of riding his bicycle on the sidewalk, and who took refuge in the legation when pursued by the mounted Sergeant. Dr. Egmont von Wineler, the German Minister, on hearing the disturbance, appeared on the scene, promptly kicked the two gendarmes out of the door, and ejected the Sergeant with little ceremony.

On news of the occurrence reaching the municipal palace Gen. Luis Caballeda, Chief of Police at once repaired to the legation and offered profuse apologies for the insult offered the legation and Germany by the action of his ignorant subordinates in entering the diplomatic residence.

The Minister accepted the apology, expressing himself as satisfied with the action of the Chief, and said he would take no further action in the case. The Sergeant was discharged from the service.

Death of Dr. Charles Thiersch.

BERLIN, April 28.—Prof. Dr. Charles Thiersch died in Leipsic to-day.

Prof. Thiersch was one of the most celebrated surgeons in Germany. He was born in Munich in 1822, began the study of medicine and continued it in Berlin, Vienna, and Paris. He was made Professor of Surgery in Erlangen in 1854, and in Leipsic in 1867. In the war of 1870-71 he was the Chief Surgeon of the Twelfth Army Corps. He published several medical works.

Probably Foundered in the Channel.

LONDON, April 28.—Six dead seaman and a small boat marked "Steamer Marie" came ashore near Plymouth on Thursday. The owners of the steamer Marie, Capt. Rochester, have identified one of the bodies as that of her engineer, and they suppose that their vessel foundered in the Channel not far from Plymouth. The Marie was an old steamer of 528 tons. She was built in Dantsic, but sailed under the English flag.

AMERICAN ART IN PARIS

Some of the Pictures in the Salon of the Champs Elysees.

DISPLAY MUCH ABOVE THE AVERAGE

This Country Most Creditably Represented in the Exhibition of Paintings and Sculpture.

PARIS, April 28—This year's exhibition of pictures and sculptures at the old Salon, in the Champs Eylsees, which opens to the public on May 1, ranks distinctly above the average. There are more real works of art, less pot-boilers, and less croutes than one has been accustomed to see at the Palais de l'Industrie in recent years. The following notes will give some idea of the principal works displayed:

Sixty-two of the exhibitors are from Canada and the United States. Several of them show two pictures each. Among the noteworthy works shown by them are "Spring and Love," A. A. Anderson of New-York; "Witches Dancing," George Bridgman, a Canadian, "The Evening Dance" and "Diana," both by William Dodge, a Virginian; "Portrait of a Gentleman," McLure Hamilton of Philadelphia; "Lady Humphrey Moore" and a genre scene in Melilla, Miss Klumpke of San Francisco; a riverside scene, by William Pinckneil of Boston; "A Wintry Morning," by Granville Redmond of Philadelphia; a marine and a portrait, Van Der Weyden of Boston; a striking portrait of Mrs. Theodore Tilton, by Miss Kate Morgan.

Sig. J. Cauffman of Philadelphia exhibits two landscapes remarkable for charm of color and transparency of atmosphere. His most important canvas, "A Road Near Veules, en-Caux," shows a hot, dusty road near the seaside, skirting the base of a grass-covered slope. Some fishermen's cottages, partly surrounded by foliage, and some high trees, bordering green fields, of which a glimpse is caught in the distance, cast shadows here and there on the otherwise monotonous road.

Miss Elizabeth Gardner, from Exeter, N. H., who has hitherto charmed with her delightful pictures of children, strikes out in a new direction this year with a remarkable canvas, depicting David slaying the lion who took a lamb from the young shepherd's flock. The dying lion is prostrate at the feet of David, whose eyes and left arm are raised heavenwards, as though acknowledging Divine aid in his triumph. The right arm clasps to his breast a little lamb, who, in his master's care, seems utterly indifferent to the proximity of his dying enemy. The background is formed by the rank, rich mountains surrounding the valley, which assume a deep blue aspect in the distance. The warm white of the shepherd's tunic and of the lamb's wool contrasts and harmonizes with the lion's skin and the tints of the background.

The sentiment of the picture is mystic rather than realistic, but the depictment of the lion shows strength in animal painting such as no other woman, excepting Rosa Bonheur has ever displayed. Miss Gardner's first studies in this style were made under the guidance of Barye, the celebrated animal sculptor. Last Summer she was making studies of animals in a managerie near her residence, when a splendid lion happened to fall ill. The artist was then enabled to make direct studies from the living lion for the forest king that David vanquished. The lamb which figures in the picture has been a pet in her studio during the past Winter. David is a sturdy peasant, whose attitude and muscular development indicate courage and the strength. His features are more refined and idealized, befitting a young shepherd destined to become a poet and a king.

Walter Gay, from Boston, gives a new version of the "Seville Cigarreras," depicted last year in his Spanish picture, which was purchased by the French Government and which won him the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Although the subject is the same, the picture this year is quite different. The girls rolling cigarettes are on rows of benches before tables in the foreground, while in the background, where the atmospheric effect is carefully studied. Being on a large scale the canvas has afforded ample scope for the artist's skill in grouping the girls and in giving each an individual attitude in her work. Cathedral-like arches, dazzling white walls in the bright sunlight, fill the background and extend over the heads of the girls nearest the spectator. The grace of the young girls, some with partially bare arms and shoulders, is rendered with the brush of a master and the delicate tones in the foreground blend harmoniously with the sunlight that filters through the arcades to the right, enveloping the scene with a warm glow. In coloring the picture is a good example of brilliancy without glare.

Peter S. Gross, from Allentown, Penn., contributes a noteworthy marine. The subject, treated with evident care and artistic conscientiousness, is the incoming tide of the French coast near Andresselles, with the cliffs close to Cape Gris Nez. Under a gray sky, with the horizon slightly misty, the rising tide is seen gently in breaking into small transparent waves on a shelving sandy shore. A few moss-covered rocks in the foreground break the waves into white translucent spray, which subsides in bubbling wavelets on the yellow sand. To the right, extending over the horizon, are the dark gray cliffs proper to the region, presenting bold weather-beaten fronts. Pieces of broken rock at their base testify to the power of the ocean in its angry moods. The only living beings visible are a few seagulls, whose cries help to seem to augment the desolation of the spot. There is a certain poetic melancholy about this scene of many shipwrecks.

Mr. Gross exhibits another composition which is a complete antithesis to the first. It depicts a quiet village in the Vosges, surrounded by garden, orchard, and fields, yellowing to maturity under the rays of a midsummer sun. A silvery rivulet ripples in foreground under the clear blue sky. The impression of rural tranquility and a joy is ably conveyed.

Daniel Ridgway Knight, from Philadelphia, has a pretty rustic scene, catalogued "L'Aubepine," ("The Hawthorn." A sweet-faced peasant maid has put down her water pot, and is gathering a bunch of hawthorn from a blossoming bush, which fills the right half of the canvas. The white mass of flowers cuts against a clear Spring sky, and the distance shows the river bank and hillside beyond. In tone the picture is light and Springlike.

Robert H. Logan of Waltham, Mass., has a canvas representing Tennyson's heroine, "Elaine," lying inanimate in her barge on a still pond covered with water lilies and bordered with dark rushes. Few, if any, works in this year's Salon are tenderer in poetry of sentiment or better balanced in composition.

Walter McEwen, from Chicago, who is hors concours, sends two splendid works. One entitled "Lise Van Dyck" shows the home of a Dutch family. A little Dutch maiden is seated in the foreground, while her father and mother are drinking tea in the background. The second, called "Deux Amies," ("Two Friends,") represents two young girls, in Empire costumes, seated in an old-fashioned window discussing a letter.

A Specimen of Canadian Art.

Canadian art has a strong representative in William Blair Bruse, from Hamilton, a favorite pupil of Bouguereau. He exhibits two pictures, one being a marine with nude women, entitled "Women Bathing on the Shore of the Mediterranean." One woman is upright in the foreground to the right, with a mass of hair tossing about her head, while two others are in the water. The figures are admirably drawn, and the contrast of the flesh tints in sunshine against the dark-blue and light-green water with white foam is very fine. The marine part of the picture is taken from the ancient baths of Tiberius, at Capri. The second canvas, "A Day of Mistral at Ventimiglia Bordighera," is a powerful effect of foaming waves, rolling in, whipped by the mistral.

Frederick Melville Du Mond, from Rochester, N. Y., exhibits a historical scene. It depicts the journey of Clotilde to the Court of Clovis to be married. She is in an ox cart, traversing a virgin forest, escorted by a suite of Franks and monks. The oxen are on the brink of a stream, through which they are about to wade. The immense primitive vehicle, whereon the white-robed Clotilde is reclining, is rumbling over big boulders, and on the left the bridal casket is being carried on a sort of stretcher shouldered by brawny Franks. The work ranks among the most notable historical paintings in this year's Salon.

Jules Pages, from San Francisco, has a very artistic research for picturesque effect of light and harmony of color. It is catalogued "Coin de Cuisine à Montmaitre" ("A Corner in a Kitchen at Montmaitre.") A man is bending over the kitchen range cooking, amid the usual paraphernalia of a Parisian kitchen. The strong light is in the background. A contre-jour effect. The work evidences talent of a high order.

Gaylord S. Truesdell, an American artist, who is hors concours at the Salon, is represented by two characteristic works. The more important of the two shows a Dutch shepherd wandering homeward over the sandhills and through the heather under a November evening sky. It is catalogued "Returning from the Dunes, Holland." The faithful portraiture of the landscape, the powerful atmospheric effect, and the masterly painting of the flock combine to make it a work of rare merit. The other canvas is a strong marine, depicting the Côte Sauvage at Belle-Ile-en-Mer, where the sea breaks in white waves on picturesque, partly submerged rocks, and then surges on to the foam-covered shore. The sun is half hidden by fog.

Frank Henry Richardson, from Boston, shows a powerful picture of fisher-folk on the seashore watching the arrival of relatives in their fishing boat. It is a big canvas, entitled "Arrivée d'un Bateau de Pêche, ("The Arrival of a Fishing Boat.") On the beach at Etaples eight persons—three generations—with basket and barrows, are waiting to welcome husband, brother, son, and father, and to carry the catch to market as soon as it is landed. The boat is one of the blunt, round-bowed kind, with flat bottoms, seen on the Channel coast, and is being run ashore where, when the tide goes out, it will remain high and dry. The old salt and his white-capped wife, whose sons are manning the boat; the young wife seated on the wheelbarrow, the young mother with her babe in arms, close against the water's edge, and the urchin in the brine are depicted with admirable fidelity to nature, and the three figures on the boat are not less perfect. In coloring the ensemble is a gray effect, harmonized with the greenish water of the estuary and the deeper green reflections under the black boat.

L. A. Southwick, an American pupil of Bouguereau, exhibits a picturesque portrait of the artist Lawrence. The artist has kept the canvas as simple as possible, silhouetting the shadows somewhat in Bonnat's manner. The tones are cool, with the exception of the coat, which is a warm russet-colored velvet.

Another rising American artist, Lionel Walden, has two marine subjects of great merit. "Batetux de Pêche" ("Fishing Boats") is a gray picture. Two fishing boats, with reddish-brown sails, are running before the wind, with trawls down, under a heavy sky, with a yellow streak of light along the horizon, beyond the white cliffs in the distance. The waves are a green gray. Mr. Walden has admirably fixed the atmospheric effect seen in the early morning off the Channel coast. "Clair de Lune" ("Moonlight") is in a bluish-purple tone. Light clouds surround the moon, which casts a strong flood of light over the water. In the distance a steamer with red and green lights is seen, while two fishing boats in the foreground are bearing out to windward. The canvas cleverly realizes the dip of the two boats, one with her bow up, the other as she rushes down into the hollow of the waves. The wash of broken water left in their wake is also well rendered.

H. O. Tanner, an American pupil of Boulanger and Jules Lefèbre, contributes an admirable picture entitled "The Young Sabot Maker," the vigorous drawing and masterly coloring of which show traces of Lefèbre's lessons. In the interior of a sabot shop a boy of about fourteen is working with all his might at a pair of sabots on a bench in the foreground, while an old workman in the rear turns his head from his work and smiles at the energy of the youth. His face wears an expression which seems to say, "When you have worked as long as I have, you will take things more easily, my boy." Mr. Tanner also exhibits a delicately executed Brittany interior, and a small but pleasing pastel of the New-Jersey coast by moonlight.

Mrs. Cecilia Wentworth, from New-York exhibits a very striking picture of "Christ on the Cross." The tired limbs, the weary but patient countenance of the Crucified One, as with outstretched and bleeding hands He awaits the end, are depicted with much feeling.

Among the Brambles.

Henry S. Bisbing from Philadelphia is represented by a couple of striking pictures of cattle. "Dans les Broussailles" ("Among the Brambles") is a rather long, low canvas, presenting a morning view of a rich pasturage, fringed against the sky by a picturesquely broken line of wild thorn bushes, among which a herd of sleek Dutch cattle are browsing. Some are partially concealed among the foliage of the brambles, from which they are leisurely nipping the tender, projecting branches. Others in the foreground are lying on the sward, chewing the cud of contentment. Mr. Bisbing's great talent as a painter of cattle is now pretty generally recognized, and this canvas, subtle in treatment and harmonious in color scheme, will further enhance his reputation. The effect of light of the whole picture is a delicate rendering of early morning, with traces of dew still on the landscape. A tender morning sky, with low-lying stretches of fleecy clouds, fills the horizon. Mr. Bisbing's second canvas, catalogued "La Vache Blanche," is a half life-size study of a white cow lying in a comfortable position on the green meadow, her head being turned toward the spectator. The picture is vigorous in drawing and bold in treatment.

Julian Humphreys, from Cincinnati, has a pretty moonlight scene, catalogued "La Nuit," painted in the environs of Antwerp.

Frederic Arthur Bridgman from Tuskegee, Ala., has two Algerian views. "The End of a Day in Spring" represents Algiers seen from outside the walls. It is a quiet effect of pink sunset over the city after a hot day. An Arab horseman is coming down the hill to enter the city after a long journey. "In the Quiet of the Evening" shows four women reclining in a wooden pavilion above the town. They are costumed all in white, in shadow. The sky over the Kasbah, the upper quarter of Algiers, is of a lemon-yellow hue.

Edwin Lord Weeks from Boston has a notable Oriental study of "Indian Jugglers," exercising their calling on the open marketplace. They are seated on the ground, with legs crossed in tailor fashion. Some of the barbers are Hindus, the others Mussulmans, and their customers are of their own creed. Each client watches the progress of the barber's shears in a little hand-mirror. A scavenger stork looks gravely on from an old wall surrounding a leafy garden, and in the background, under the burning Indian sky, is the bustle and commotion of the open bazar.

S. Seymour Thomas, from Texas, exhibits two canvases and a pastel. His principal picture is "La Lacon." It depicts a little child in pink, kneeling beside a nun of the order of St. Vincent de Paul, lisping a syllable which her pencil indicates in the open book on her lap. The other oil painting is a charming picture of little children, catalogued "Joseph and Alice."

Frank Myers Boggs, from New-York, has a commendable painting representing the "Place de l'Etoile at Paris," a late afternoon effect in Winter, with snow falling and street lamps lighted. He has also a small study of a ship drying her sails in dock at Havre. In the water color section Mr. Boggs attracts attention with "St. Paul's London," a capital study of the riverside, with St. Paul's in the distance and shipping at Thames barges in the foreground. His careful water color study of the celebrated "Mosque Djama Kibir at Tlemcen," the holy city of Algeria, is likewise good.

Edwin D. Connell of Brooklyn, pupil of Julien Dupre, has a noticeable landscape with nude.

Miss Rita Potron, from San Francisco, sends a pretty portrait on porcelain of a lady. Her chief effort, though, is a composition representing Judith holding the head of Holofernes. The picture is painted at Limoges enamil.

Miss Wilhelmine D. Hawley, from New-York, exhibits an important picture, entitled "In Fairyland," representing two children, life size, leaning on a table, absorbed in an old book. The light comes over the children's heads, and is reflected from the open book on to their faces. In the water color section Miss Hawley contributes a charming picture of a young mother and her babe in a garden of roses, catalogued "Well Beloved."

Exhibit of French Artists.

Edouard Detaille exhibits portraits of the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught.

Benjamin Constant shows a portrait of Mme. Oppermann.

Fernand Cormon exhibits the portrait of a very pretty young lady, and one of Pierre Lehoux, the painter.

M. Fantin-Latour contributes some "Females Bathing," a "Vision," and a pastal symbolic of "Night."

Edmond Yon is represented by two riverside landscapes, the larger one showing some deserted boats on the Upper Seine, near Conflerans, and the other the small arm of the Seine at Guernes.

Joseph Wencker exhibits two ladies' portraits.

William Bouguereau exhibits a full-length portrait of himself, and a composition entitled "Psyche and Cupid." In the latter canvas two life-sized figures are mounting heavenward with an ease and vigor which Bouguereau's masterly drawing peculiarly well conveys. Cupid is supporting Psyche in his arms, and she appears enraptured as he bears her upward away from the torments that have saddened her life. The torso is nude, but the lower part of her body is enveloped in a violet drapery, a floating end of which crosses Cupid's lower limbs, while the major portion of it spreads out behind them, forming, with their wings, a background, which, with Psyche's rich, brown hair floating in the wind, contrasts delicately with the rich flesh tints for which Bouguereau is celebrated. The marvelous arrangement of the wings and drapery, the disposition of the stormy vale and mountains Psyche and Cupid have left below them, and the clear, blue atmosphere into which they are penetrating, must have cost much study and research, even though Bouguereau is facile princeps among modern French masters.

Bouguereau's portrait of himself at work is executed for the museum at Antwerp. The commission was accepted when the artist was elected a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium. The head is admirable in execution. A neutral brown background serves as a foil to the genial countenance, vigorous features, ruddy complexion, piercing blue-gray eyes, and white hair of the painter, who is standing, his palette and brushes in the left hand, and in the right the brush with which he is painting. He wears his brown velvet working jacket, with the rosette of the Legion of Honor in the buttonhole, a turned-down linen collar, and the unchanging black bow-tie.

Léon Bonnat contributes an official portrait of M. Félix Faure and a portrait of a lady in yellow.

Alexandre Bloch's military painting commemorates an incident which put in evidence the courage of Capt. Jean Casimir-Perier, afterward President of the Republic. The title of the work is "The Death of Commandant Picot, Count de Dampierre, at Bagneux, Oct. 13, 1870." The first battalion of Mobiles of the Aube were endeavoring to obtain possession of the barricade in the Rue Morisot at Bagneux, when their commanding officer, Count de Dampierre, was shot down by a bullet in the side, only thirty yards distant from the barricade. Capt. Casimir-Perier rushed forward and picked up his dying chief under a storm of bullets from the barricade, which was taken a short time afterward, just before Count de Dampierre expired. M. Bloch has rendered the scene with great talent. In the foreground to the left, the Aube sharpshooters in their long campaigning coats, are against a wall on the road, firing desperately at the enemy and trying to cover their dying commandant, who is in the arms of Casimir-Perier, around whom the enemy's bullets are whizzing fast and thick.

Two of the best landscapes in the Salon are signed by Emile Dameron, one of the most talented and popular members of the Salon Committee. The larger one represents Antibes, viewed from the cape in November. Antibes is in the background, with Nice on the horizon, dominated by the Maritime Alps, the whole resplendent in sunshine, while the foreground of gnarled olive trees and luxuriant meadow growth offers an aspect of peaceful shade.

The smaller one is painted on the shore of the Lake of Geneva at the Villeneuve landing stage, near Montreux. An avenue of trees lines the road along the lakeside and a steamer and a sailing boat are alongside the primitive pier, between which and the mountains surmounting the lake are seen glimpses of the houses of the village. The whole scene is bathed in warm sunlight with the exception of the mountain tops, which tower up on the right into the clouds.

Henri Zuber, another member of the Salon Committee, exhibits two important works. One shows a herd of cattle resting in the shade in an Alsatian pasture ground. The peaceful animals themselves form themselves from the burning rays of the sun under some tall beeches, through whose branches patches of light filter here and there on to the ground and the cattle.

As a cattle painter, Zuber is unsurpassed, and in the picture under review the treatment of the lights and shades through the beeches is very striking. The second canvas, called "On the Riverside," shows a broad meadow in the Valley of the Yonne. Majestic poplars and willows, traversed in places by bright rays of light, border the river, which extends to the right, where the background is formed by a rocky declivity, lit up by the afternoon sun. The light green foliage of the willows stands out against a clear blue sky.

Edouard Debat-Ponson entitles his principal picture "Les Deux Cogs," ("The Rivals,) adding the lines from La Fontaine: "Deux cogs vivaient en paix, une poule survint: et voila la guerre allumée." In a country inn or cottage two workmen are fighting about a girl. They are now struggling on the floor, and the girl, leaning against a table whereon are the glasses and bottles, is watching the progress of the battle with the impassiveness of a Judge.

Very Fine Cattle Pictures.

Léon Burillot has two very fine cattle pictures. One represents a milkmaid spinning as she drives home a pair of milch-cows through a meadow in which a laborer is working. In the background some trees and three windmills, each as one sees in Saintonge, stand out against the sky, where storm clouds are gathering unnoticed by the maid. The other shows a boat on the Poitevin marshes, with cattle being embarked for transportation to another of the salt meadows reclaimed from the sea. Three cows are embarked already. Another animal is getting into the boat, and a fifth is being brought down to the water. The cattle are all in shadow, but the sun strikes through some trees in the background on to the marsh and the sea beyond.

Henry Tonre exhibits a pretty picture of a young lady in Louis XVI. costume, in the open air, holding in her arms two little puppies, who look like two tiny white bears. It is entitled "Puppies." M. Tonre also shows a good landscape—an autumnal view of "The Queen's Grove," one of the prettiest parts of Versailles Park. The treatment of the sunlight effect on the yellow leaves is very vigorous.

Henry Eugene Delacroix attracts much admiring attention with an important canvas entitled "Evening Perfumes," a Summer evening landscape, with tall trees in the background to the right, six nude and half-draped nymphs, with incense burners and flowers, some standing and others reclining, are perfuming the evening air. The composition is remarkable, both in color and drawing.

Mme. Pauline Delacroix-Garnier exhibits a sweet picture called "The Two Smiles." An old lady, in a white cap and striped woolen bodice, is seated on a rustic garden chair under leafy trees, smiling at her baby grandchild, who she holds in her right arm, and who responds with a cooing smile.

Albert Dawant is represented by a picture of "Marshal Lannes at the Convent of St. Polten." The Marshal and his aide de camp are partaking of a collation in the convent parlor, attentively waited upon by the nuns, who are dressed in costumes of white drugget. In the background are orderlies, for whom some nuns are pouring out refreshing beverages. Against the walls of the parlor, which is in the architectural style of the eighteenth century, the bright uniforms of the officers contrast vividly with the nuns' white habits.

Lecomte du Nouy exhibits a very poetic and picturesque evening effect. It is entitled "The First Star," and represents the end of the great fast at Tangier. On the terrace of their house a whole Jewish family, in their richest costumes, with the rabbi, accompanied by some children, in the foreground, are awaiting the appearance of the first star, whose twinkling marks the end of the fast. The town of Tangier, enveloped in blue shadow, is seen in the background, and the coast of Spain is faintly outlined on the distant horizon. The artist's second canvas is a portrait of the celebrated Advocate General Jean Cruppi, in his official red robes.

Francis Tattegrain's picture shows the interior of a fishing boat just as the lines, loaded with garlands of fish, are being lifted out of the water. An old salt is standing at the helm, and three or four others are rowing. The sea is rather rough, and over the sides of the boat gulls hover, covetously eyeing the fish as they are unhooked. The title of the canvas is "The Whiting Catch."

Jean Léon Gérôme exhibits two masterly works. One represents "The Hour of Prayer in the Mosque of Said-Bey at Cairo." Seven or eight persons are before the Mirah, their faces toward Mecca. Nearer the foreground than this group are the other persons—father and son. The interior of the edifice is in semi-obscurity, but the sun comes in through the windows above and makes luminous patches on the walls and ground. The architecture is of an ornamental style, and a wide frieze runs round the mosque, covered with verses from the Koran in Arabic. The woodwork of the windows, the doors, and the pulpit to the left of the Mirah is a green tint.

Gérôme's second picture is of a different character. It represents "Truth," whom nowadays men no longer seek, but leave to die at the bottom of her legendary well. The title is: "Mendacibus et Histrionibus occisa puteo, jacet Alma Veritas."

Félix de Vuillefroy's exquisite treatment of cattle in various lights is exemplified by two contrasting pictures. One is catalogued "Vaches Normandes," and the other is a study in southern light entitled "Taureaux dans la Guadarrama."

Charles Sprague Pearce, from Boston (Hors Concours) sends two pictures. One, entitled "A Reverie," represents a shepardess in a blue-black dress, a capuchon of light buff, a blue apron, and with a pink-bordered handkerchief in her hand. She is seated on a hillside with a grayish-black sheep dog. The other picture, catalogued "A Study," is a decorative figure of a girl in a grayish-purple Japanese dress, against an ivory background.

Munkacsy's Holy Woman.

Mihel de Munkacsy has a picture of "The Holy Woman at the Foot of the Cross," painted for the mausoleum chapel of Count Jules Andrassy, and an important canvas entitled "Before the Strike." It is an extremely fine example of Munkacsy's marvelous power of grouping. In a Paris wine-shop a long-haired demagogue, standing on a table, is haranguing a crowd of workmen, some of whom are enthusiastically favorable to the strike and applaud the speaker frantically as they drink in his words. Others, who have participated in unsuccessful strikes before, are irresolute; others again wear a look of stolid determination. On the outskirts of the assembly a few women are hovering, fearful that their husbands will voluntarily cease wage earning. One woman in the foreground to the right is trying to persuade her husband to go home and not vote for the strike. He is seated on a chair and seems to hesitate between his own inclinations and the thought that the bairns hanging to his wife's skirts may be without food in a few days if the strike is voted. The sombre costumes of the workmen, relieved here and there by shirtsleeves, blue linen jackets, and the yellow rushes of the broken-seated tavern chairs, combine with Munkacsy's realistic rendering of the attitudes of the men to make the scene positively lifelike.

Adrian Demont exhibits a landscape showing a twilight effect on a maritime village, with the sea in the distance and a meadow in the foreground. He has also a canvas illustr

ROADS UNFIT FOR CYCLING

Wheelmen Compelled to Postpone Many Club Runs.

BREAK IN BOULEVARD CYCLE PATH

Within City Limits, However, Many Riders Took Long Spins, and There Was the Usual Sunday Parade.

The country roads were, in most cases, unfit for cycling yesterday. Owing to this fact, many club runs did not take place as scheduled. The enthusiasts, however, did not go without their usual Sunday spins, for the Boulevard in this city and the cycle path in Brooklyn were thronged with riders during the afternoon.

Rain or shine, the Century Wheelmen's long run will be held next Sunday. The objective point will be Patchogue, and many enthusiasts are expected to be in line.

The uptown academies reported little business during the afternoon, when the rush is generally on. This was accounted for by the unfavorable aspect of the weather. It was a trifle cool, and the sun was hid behind the clouds all day long. Those who owned wheels were out, however, and they furnished the usual Sunday cycling parade, which has come to be one of the sights of Greater New-York.

There was a big break in the Coney Island cycle path at Church Avenue, otherwise the long stretch was in fine condition. Workmen have been excavating at that point, the idea apparently being to sink the avenue and bridge the parkway. Riders were forced to dismount and walk around the excavation, a distance of about thirty yards. Two daring young men, on a nickel-plated tandem, endeavored to ride over the improvised footpath, but came to grief when two-thirds of the distance had been covered. They landed in the mud.

Riverside Drive, in this city, was in pretty fair condition, after the rain of Saturday, and, of course, the Boulevard was dry and inviting. Thousands rode up to Grant's tomb during the afternoon, and then pedaled back again.

Every club in Brooklyn was represented on the cycle path during the late afternoon, and many New-Yorkers rode over to see the much-talked-about wheelmen's delight. The club members noticed in the parade were as follows:

Brooklyn Bicycle Club.—C. A. Angell, Charles Balinano, Harry Gray, F. S. Angell, W. E. Edgerly, C. M. Edgerly, Waldo E. Fuller, E. A. Fiske, W. H. Fergusion, D. P. Beavens, R. Greene, W. J. Miller, A. P. Norton, W. J. Kenmore, W. H. Lane, George R. Hobby, H. M. Hobby, George T. Stebbins, W. A. Seely, and A. Weiner.

Nassau Wheelmen.—Capt. J. J. Strassel, Theodore N. Totten, Wilson Smith, Joseph Gallagher, M. Shannon, George Tilt, L. S. Van Valkenburgh, W. F. Seward, Otto J. Gewehr, William Muller, E. J. Hanford, Harry Water, L. T. Nicholson, William Dipple, William Blackburn, Henry Schiel, and James Mills. This club had scheduled a run to Plainfield, but went to Coney Island instead.

Concord Cycle Club.—Capt. F. J. Miller, G. Zimmerman, E. Feidler, M. Conrad, L. Moller, C. Miller, Thomas O'Grady, E. Ryan, F. M. Clarke, H. C. Miller, W. A. Singer, J. M. Landon, G. Scharfenberg, J. Francisco, C. Painter, G. Sweeney, J. Kabish, and G. Connolly. These members rode to the island, starting from the clubhouse, at 193 Gold Street, at 10 o'clock.

Triangle Wheelmen.—Capt. B. R. Gray, Walter Kitchem, William E. Martin, E. A. Ackerson, A. Belitz, W. R. Cochran, James Pipes, and J. A. Lynch. The run scheduled was to Flushing, but the condition of the roads prompted a postponement until next Sunday.

Lenox Athletic Club.—Capt. Charles Bedell, Harry Bennett, Ralph Killmer, William Teller, "Mont" Wengenroth, Martin Hyams, Herbert Spiker, George Boymaster, and Albert Purser. Ralph Kilmer, the club's crack rider, is entered in the two-mile handicap of the Twelfth Regiment's games, which take place on Thursday evening. He is expected to be well up at the finish, as he is riding in excellent form.

Cyclone Cycle Club.—M. C. Tattan, H. B. Rogers, C. Valentine, E. S. Watkins, and G. A. Kornder.

A party of twenty hardy road riders of the Kings County Wheelmen braved the mud on a run to Freeport. Among those who went along were "Mont" Paige, Charles T. Bedell, Joseph Tate, Frederick Hawley, W. H. Kay, A. R. Boreum, F. G. Hedge, J. C. Knowles, H. R. Davis, C. F. Pray, F. R. Blauvelt, George Stillenger, W. Bonner, L. W. Beasley, D. McLean, David Moorehouse, C. Stephens, and C. F. Rau.

BOUND TO HAVE THEIR RUN.

Century Trip Was Postponed, but Many Took the Ride to Patchogue.

Owing to the rain on Saturday the Century Wheelmen decided during the evening to postpone the century run scheduled for yesterday. Messages were sent to as many of those entered as could be reached, also to the hotels on the route and to the ferry company at Ninety-ninth Street, which had agreed to run a special boat at 5 A. M.

However, there were many entered whom these notices did not reach, and fifty or sixty of these met at Ninety-ninth Street at 5 A. M., according to the original programme. During the night the rain had ceased, and a strong wind was rapidly drying up the roads. Naturally, the news of the postponement was not at all agreeable to these men. One of them, President L. K. Fries of the Westchester Cycle League, after a consultation with Capt. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club, who was to have been the chief pacemaker, addressed those who had gathered, and upon vote it was decided to have a century run anyway.

Mr. Fries was made Chairman of the arrangement committee, and selected Messrs. E. C. O'Gorman of the Huguenot Wheelmen of New-Rochelle, and F. E. Hildebrandt of the Triangle Wheelmen, Young Men's Christian Association, New-York City, as checkers, the riders being known by their Century Wheelmen badge numbers. Capt. Staubach was selected to act as chief pacemaker, assisted by George C. Wheeler, Manhattan Bicycle Club; Chas. J. West, Huguenot Wheelmen, and C. H. Hildebrandt, Triangle Wheelmen.

The start was made at the foot of East Ninety-second Street at 5:35 A. M., taking the boat to Astoria. Here wheels were mounted and the run was on. The course was through the following towns, at which stops were made: Flushing, Jamaica, Freeport, Babylon, Oakdale, to Patchogue. At Jamaica the number was largely augmented by the addition of a large number of Brooklyn wheelmen, headed by Carl Von Lengeke, Captain of the South Orange Fold Club, known as a century pacemaker. He was promptly added to Capt. Staubach's staff of pacemakers. Chairman Fries telegraphed ahead, and all arrangements along the road were made as had been intended for the scheduled run. Going out, a high head wind was encountered and interfered with the making of good time. Near Seaford the wheel of Miss Sshafer came into collision with that of her escort and a bad fall resulted, delaying her so that she was unable to ride beyond Patchogue, returning by train.

After leaving Oakdale for the eight-mile run to Patchogue for the dinner some anxiety manifested itself among the riders as to whether the message ordering dinner had been delivered. Capt. Staubach, Wheeler of the Manhattans, Underhill of the Riversides, and Bofinger, brother of the Class A racer, had stretched on a top speed against the wind. The race was exciting while it lasted, and the four reached Patchogue with the honors easy.

Dinner was found ready and was appreciated. After a short wait the return journey was taken up, leaving at 2:30. Soon after the start Pacemaker Wheeler's chain broke, making his return to Patchogue necessary. Returning, the stops were at Islip, Babylon, Seaford, Valley Stream, and Jamaica. The wind, so troublesome earlier in the day, was now blowing the riders home and the return journey was a delightful ride in consequence. College Point was reached at 7:50 P. M., making the running time of the entire run 13 hours and 50 minutes, including dinner and all stops. Distance, 119 miles. As many of the men had some distance in New-York or Brooklyn to ride to reach home the actual distance ridden by each survivor was all the way from 125 to 150 miles.

Three ladies only started with the party, and of these two finished. Mrs. Van Wagoner, a young lady riding in a particularly becoming costume, was especially deserving of praise, as she was well up in the run out, and rode on the return trip with the pace makers to the finish. At dinner it was decided that so pleasant a run should not pass without being commemorated by the presentation of some souvenir. It was decided to make Chairman Friez, his committee, and the pace makers a committee to select the design for a medal. The New-York Times has been requested to notify survivors of the run to write to C. H. West, 117 East Forty-eighth Street, New-York, inclosing $1 to pay for the cost of the medal. These requisitions should be made at once, so that it can be decided how many are to be made.

Among those who finished the run were Charles P. Staubach, George C. Wheeler, John W. Foster, Jr., and Henry Lathrop of Manhattan Bicycle Club, New-York; F. A. Hulst, N. P. Nelson, W. D. Thomas, and D. M. McAdee of Liberty Wheelmen, at Queens County; L. K. Friez, C. H. West, E. C. O'Gorman, C. F. Howland, and P. Hart of Huguenot Wheelmen, New-Rochelle, N. Y.; A. E. Eckerson, J. Turner, J. Van Winkle, S. Edgar, J. J. Villels of South Brooklyn Wheelmen; W. J. Schaefer, B. V. R. Speidell, G. M. Keese, L. P. Coleman, H. C. Parish, and S. W. Mirick of Twenty-third Regiment Bicycle Club; H. D. Hesser, Jr., Paramount Wheelmen; G. Cross, St. George Athletic Club; J. Donohue, Pastime Wheelmen; Carl Von Lengerke, South Orange Field Club; T. G. Roach, Riverside Wheelmen; F. E. and C. H. Hildebrand, Triangle Wheelmen; L. B. Woolf, Excelsior Cycle Club; R. Stahl, H. Flessel, and A. Strehen of Gramercy Wheelmen; F. A. Myrick, New-York Tourist Wheelmen; F. McKegney, J. McKegney, and T. Davis, Continental Wheelmen; P. Arnold, Greenpoint Wheelmen, and G. P. Bofinger, G. Ballin, W. Greve, S. Igstadeer, C. Clausen, S. Finkelsheime, R. T. Horn, H. A. Murphy, Dr. Jacobson, A. W. Smith, G. S. Eagleton, F. Bellow, R. G. Stone, H. T. Engle, J. W. Turner, C. P. Ruch, G. H. Garwood, G. Earl, J. Conover, H. E. Kendrick, T. G. Roach, P. Harth, Charles Greyburn, W. B. Witter, P. C. Rawson, W. Weissner, F. C. Southard, V. V. Mersereau, C. F. Blich, C. Riley, G. Henderson, C. Bateman, J. A. Korber, W. E. Rice, W. A. Thomas, H. Dawson, W. C. Nicholls, J. N. Lowry, E. Doolittle, L. B. Coleman, H. Harrison, B. M. Keys, R. H. Wobcke, J. Williamson, J. Cannon, M. Thelson, F. Gayne, Miss Schafer, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Van Wagenen, and Dr. and Mrs. Frederickson.

South Brooklyn Wheelmen's New Home.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen are now settled in their new clubhouse, at 478 Ninth Street. They took possession Saturday evening. Almost all the members gather at the old clubhouse at about 8 o'clock and, without the aid of a moving van, they settled to work and soon had almost everything at the new house, a half a block above.

L. H. Shanks is the Chairman of a committee which has charge of the monster vaudeville entertainment and reception which the club is going to hold on May 23, at Acme Hall, Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The talent will consist entirely of professional people, it being the intention of the committee to make the affair one to be long remembered by all who attend. The entire proceeds will be utilized to fix up the club's new quarters.

Under the Captaincy of "Bob" Smith, about fifteen members of the club made a journey to Plainfield, N. J., by way of Tottenvill, S. I., yesterday. Among those on the run were Capt. "Bob" Smith, E. R. Leisgang, J. J. Brady, W. H. Nash, A. Boytel, F. J. Wilson, "Al" Raymond, Walter Wyeth, Lynn Shanks, Thomas Christie, F. J. Wilson, J. Van Villers, "Bert" Eckerson, Fred Royce, L. Werner, and R. L. Stillson.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen is now one of the leading clubs of Brooklyn, having a membership of 130, with fifteen new members to be proposed at the next meeting. The mileage contest is being hotly fought, and a large club mileage will no doubt be the result. John Turner, who has been leading since the start, has now dropped out, with over 1,600 miles to his credit, leaving the other members doing plenty of riding to take his place.

Bloomfield Cyclers' Fair.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., April 28.—The Bloomfield Cycling and Athletic Association is arranging for a big fair to be held in Central Hall on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, May 7 and 8, and it is probable that all wheelmen and their friends from this vicinity will attend. The patronesses will be Mrs. George W. Pancoast, Mrs. Thomas Oakes, Mrs. E. A. White, Mrs. F. J. Goodwin, Mrs. C. F. Harrison, Mrs. Henry E. Richards, Mrs. W. H. White, Mrs. A. J. King, Mrs. A. S. Niven, Mrs. George W. Cook, and Mrs. George A. Zabriskie.

An Executive Board has been organized, with Mrs. G. W. Pancoast as President and Mrs. F. G. Tower as Secretary. The other members of the Executive Board are Mrs. Gertrude Tower, Mrs. J. W. Knight, Mrs. H. S. Parker, Mrs. W. H. Cossitt, Mrs. F. C. Van Auken, Mrs. H. H. Lake, Mrs. J. M. Unangst, and Mrs. W. L. Johnson.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—The century run of the Pastime Wheelmen, on May 12, will be to Islip and return. The start will be made from the East Twenty-third Street ferry, at 5 A. M. sharp. Ample time will be allowed for rests, including the stop for dinner. Every rider will be furnished with a handsome numbered silk badge, together with checking coupons, which will be taken at start and finish, and at all checking stations. The route is over the finest macadamized roads in the country, namely, the Merrick Road. On the completion of the run, each survivor, upon payment of $1, will receive a solid silver medal. Entry blanks and circulars can be had of all bicycle dealers or clubs in this city and Brooklyn. Entries close three days before the run. The entry fee of 50 cents must accompany each application.

—On its entry blank for the open national circuit meet at Plainfield, to be given under its auspices, the Crescent Wheelmen gives the following notice to clubs: "When arranging your club runs to attend the Irvington-Milburn road race, don't fail to make it complete by extending the run to Plainfield, which is a delightful ride of ten miles from the Irvington-Milburn course, over one of the finest macadamized roads in the famous New-Jersey road system. You will find ample accommodation for checking wheels at the track, thereby affording every comfort and opportunity for spending an enjoyable afternoon, and thus complete a day long to be remembered with pleasure."

—"Billy" McGurn, that pluckly, but unlucky rider of the old Montauk Wheelmen, is training daily for the early races. His first race will be at the National Circuit meet at Plainfield, on May 30, which, by the way, is given under the auspices of the Crescent Wheelmen. He will also be one of the riders to pace Oscar Heldstrom of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, when that crack makes a try for the record from Prospect Park to Coney Island and return, next week.

—Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board has sustained Alexander Schwalbach in his disqualification of Boerum, who violated the rules in a cycle race at the Twenty-third Regiment games, early in April. Mr. Schwalbach was the referee of the cycling events. Boerum appealed to Chairman Gideon for a reversal of Mr. Schwalbach's decision, at the same time admitting the violation of the rules.

—Wheeling enthusiasts of either sex who contemplate joining the League of American Wheelmen can obtain information as to the course to pursue, together with application blanks, by writing to the Cycling Department of The New-York Times. Stamps will not be necessary.

—Entry blanks for the Manhattan Bicycle Club's blue-ribbon century runs of 1895, June 22 and 23, to Philadelphia and return, are now ready, and can be secured by application by mail to F. P. Staubach, 575 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

—There was a rumor in Brooklyn yesterday to the effect that a syndicate had been formed for the purpose of building a large academy and track, but nobody could be found to confirm it.

—The Prospectbund Wheelmen will have a run to Yonkers next Sunday, and the Sunday following Coney Island will be the turning point in the day's tour.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL GAMES.

Scottish-Americans Defeat the Americus and Centreville the Wanderers.

The Americus Athletic Association of West Hoboken and the Scottish-Americans of Newark met for the first time this season in the championship series of the National Association Football League, yesterday at Newark. The Americus had a much-improved team. The Scots, however, proved too much for them, and won finally by 3 goals to 1.

The teams lined up as follows:

Scottish-Americans.	Positions.	Americus.
Wildt	Goal	Alces
Dawson	Full back	Flynn
McConville	Full back	Alexander
McCause	Half back	Koch
Byrnes	Half back	Seiler
Macdonald	Half back	Britchford
Hilly	Right wing	Fish
Gafney	Right wing	Anderson
Wallace	Centre	Gill
McGee	Left wing	Taylor
Edmonds	Left wing	Anderson

Referee—W. Masterson, Brooklyn Wanderers. Linesmen—J. Spence, for Scottish-Americans; J. Carroll, for Americus. Goals kicked—Hilly, Wallace, (off Flynn,) and McGee, for Scottish-Americans; Brown, for Americus.

The Centreville Athletic Club played the Brooklyn Wanderers on the latter's grounds at South Brooklyn yesterday and defeated the latter after a very interesting game, in which the Wanderers had the best of the game. Allen of the Wanderers played a fine game, and Winter played well for the victors.

The teams lined up as follows:

Centrevilles.	Positions.	Wanderers.
Bauer	Goal	Smith
Wilson	Full back	Patrick
Toal	Full back	Scott
Winter	Half back	J. Hopkins
Gorman	Half back	McGuire
Byrne	Half back	T. Hopkins
Coupar	Right wing	Brown
Spavin	Right wing	Gemmell
Oliver	Centre	Allen
Campbell	Left wing	Sauter
Grundy	Left wing	Mason

Referee—G. R. Cooper of Cosmopolitan Football Club. Linesmen—J. A. Young, for Brooklyn Wanderers; J. Fitzpatrick, for Centreville Athletic Club. Goals kicked—For Centreville, Spavin, Campbell, Oliver, (2,) and Coupar; for Wanderers, Allen, (2,) Mason, and Brown.

INDOOR SHOOTING SEASON ENDS.

Private Spencer Wins First Honors in the Seventh's Six-Prize Match.

About 100 members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club were present at the shooting in the six-prize match at the armory range on Saturday evening. This event closed the indoor shooting season. After the shooting was over, the members had a "spread."

The conditions for the match were: Seven shots standing and seven prone at 200 and 500 yards; two entries; highest score only to count; six prizes. Men who have won a prize in any match during the present season can only compete for the first three. The winners were as follows:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate.
1—Private R. S. Spencer, Co. A	34	34	68
2—Private A. Stein, Veteran	34	34	68
3—Sergt. J. M. Moe, Co. G	33	35	68
4—Corp. W. F. Smith, Co. C	35	32	67
5—Sergt. H. Everdell, Co. D	32	34	66
6—Corp. J. L. Roberts, Jr., Co. I	32	34	66

The club will have a match at Creedmoor on Decoration Day for teams of six, the conditions to be the same as in the State match, except that there will be seven shots at each distance, (200, 300. 500. and 600 yards,) and no time limit.

NIMBLE YOUNG STEPPERS

Juniors of the Light Harness Brigade Have Won Recognition.

ONOQUA'S BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN

Colts and Fillies That Have Fast Records — How Beuzetta Went Begging at Auction—The Ballona Case to be Tried Soon.

Judging from the lists of entries for the important meetings of the coming season, the younger trotters and pacers will play a more prominent part than ever this year. It is within recent memory that the juvenile division of the light-harness brigade was scarcely considered in the selection of material for the annual campaign. In the Grand Circuit there were seldom or never any events for age until 1893, chiefly because the youngsters were not up to that time sufficiently advanced to furnish high-class sport.

At Buffalo, in 1888, a stake open to four-year-olds and under was tried, but it had only three competitors, and Susie S. was so much the best of the lot that there was no sort of a contest. The premium awarded in that race amounted to $2,000—about the biggest purse that had been offered up to that time for the young performers. There was a smaller stake at the same track the next season, in which only four-year-olds were eligible to start, and it brought out a larger field. The race was over in straight heats, McEwen, an outsider, proving the fastest of the five candidates, while Prince Regent, afterward a famous trotter, was distanced in the first heat. There was not sufficient encouragement in the result of these events to cause other associations to depart from the customary plan of devoting their programme to the matured horses, and age was not considered in the midsummer tournament till after the advent of the bicycle sulky, which has brought about so many radical changes in harness racing.

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To Kentucky belongs the chief credit of encouraging early development before the youngsters were able to furnish anything like a sensation. The breeders' meeting at Lexington, which began in a modest way and had little more than a local reputation ten years ago, has grown to be one of the most popular of the numerous speed carnivals. At first the money offered to the colts and fillies would scarcely pay the expenses of training, but the contests themselves made a reputation for the winning strains, and induced the breeders to make special efforts to gather in some of these prizes. When Susie S., already referred to in connection with Buffalo's experiment for youngsters, was three years old she landed every engagement she filled for that age, and was only defeated in a free-for-all event against older trotters. The total amount of the purses in the five races this stout filly trotted that year (1887) was only $1,845, hardly what she had been out last season a snug fortune awaited an animal of her class.

As the stock farms of the North and West began to patronize the October meeting at Lexington, the Kentucky Breeders' Association found it advisable to increase the earning capacity of the younger cracks. The example has been followed not only in the meetings held late in the season, but the members of the Grand Circuit itself have found it advisable to keep abreast of the times and make a place for the ambitious juveniles. As a result, they are able to secure entries several months in advance, and have what amounts to a guarantee against any financial loss when the time arrives to compete for these purses. One regular class event can also be made up, since the more seasoned campaigners are frequently owned or controlled by the same men who have the fresher material.

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Owing to the tremendous strides the young harness racers have made during the comparatively short time they have been advanced in public favor, many of them are obliged at an early age to compete in the faster classes with their elders. Last season, for example, a large number of both trotters and pacers from two to four years of age added records well down in the teens. Besides such stars as Online, Directly, Carbonate, and Rubinstein, that got below 2:10 at the pace, Ethel A., Whirligig, Sidmont, Clayhontas, Effie Powers, Symboleer, Dolly Spanker, Baron Bel, Free Coinage, and Ella G. scored from 2:10¾ to 2:12. As a result of these early honors, this lot of fleet youngsters must go in the more open classes, and several of them appear in the list of nominations for the 2:11 pace, which is one of the fixtures through the Grand Circuit. With the trotters the cases of extreme speed are not so numerous, yet we have Directum and Fantasy, that developed form which placed them in the free-for-all at three years. Last season Oro Wilkes, Rex Americus, Baronet, Break o' Day, and Less Wilkes were added to the select company of four-year-olds that had beaten 2:12 in races.

The three-year-old division of extreme speed at the trot was represented by Onoqua, the champion of 1894 at that age. She is a product of Illinois, and showed her ability to trot in 2:20 at two years, but, having no valuable engagements, was reserved for the next season. Her first appearance was at Detroit in July and she gave no evidence of her coming greatness, for she got no part of the money, though the fastest heat was only 2:18. At Buffalo, a few weeks later, Onoqua started twice, but made no sort of a showing against Red Bud, Expressive, Limonero, and other nimble foals of 1891. The filly was learning to race all this time, and at Grand Rapids, where she was taken from Buffalo, came the maiden victory.

The best mile there was in 2:19¾, and the week following she filled two engagements, but did not land either. In the second one, Onoqua got two heats from Expressive, and made the half-bred filly from Palo Alto step the second mile of the race in 2:14. Then she was taken back to her old training ground at Independence, and before August was over had won two events offhand. None of her opponents at this home were up to the form of those she had met on the Eastern tour, but before the season was over Onoqua proved herself faster than any of the cracks that had formerly defeated her. She carried everything before her through the Western-Southern circuit, having complete revenge on Expressive, Red Bud, and Limonero, but did not meet B. B. P. again, the colt that had beaten her at Chicago. Her last performance for a single mile was at Nashville, where she stepped a first heat in 2:11¼, and her fastest average was made at Nashville, the miles at Cumberland Park being 2:12¼ and 2:12¾. While she did not have to make a campaign of eighteen races, like Expressive, the Eastern-bred filly started fourteen times, and was successful in nine of her engagements.

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Another very high-class three-year-old, Beuzetta, has been out for two seasons, but up to this time has a much lighter burden to bear than Onoqua, Expressive, or Red Bud carried through one season. This filly was bred near Lexington, and scored 2:26½ at two years, but did not secure a race in 1893. She came into prominence last season by trotting a heat in 2:15¾ at Maysville, Ky., early in August, at the same time defeating a strong field of youngsters owned in the Blue Grass Region. About six weeks later, at Indianapolis, Beuzetta achieved greater fame by cutting her home record to 2:12¾. Before this the big bay filly Nelly A. had been looked on as the most likely candidate for the Kentucky Futurity, that was known to be worth over $20,000. The great speed and race quality shown by Beuzetta changed the opinion of the experts, and one of them, May Overton, a Nashville breeder, offered the owner of the swift-footed chestnut filly $15,000 for his chances in the big stake at Lexington.

E. W. Jr., the trucker man who had bred the prospective winner of the largest sum ever competed for in harness, had the satisfaction of gathering in the Futurity just twenty days after he refused the substantial guarantee. The total amount of the purse was $27,480, and of this the first money was $22,480, a sum nearly $10,000 in excess of what any trotter ever received before. As a result, Beuzetta has now a world-wide fame, and the ease with which she reeled off miles below 2:15 in her three-year-old form entitles her to further consideration this season. She has been named in the 2:13 classes at various points of the Summer circuit, and at Buffalo has also been entered in the 2:11 class as well. In the latter she will meet Onoqua and a formidable lot of older cracks.

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More than one good judge of form has selected Beuzetta as the coming queen of the sulky, and she certainly possesses the same imperious disposition that has characterized so many record breakers. Dexter had anything but a sweet temper, and Goldsmith Maid was so unmanageable that it was not till she was ten years old that a trainer was found who could control her. St. Julian got enough work to kill an ordinary horse before he was up to securing the championship, and Maud S. had to be driven with a kicking strap in her first engagements. Sunol's vagaries when Marvin had her in training were well known to the circuit followers, and instances might be multiplied of famous trotters and pacers with peculiar traits that seem to be concomitants of the speed and stamina that enabled them to smash records. Beuzetta inherits her willfulness from her dam, Beulah, by Harold, this noted producer having grown so vicious of late years that she has to be kept in a paddock by herself.

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An episode in the life of Beuzetta that seems to have escaped the historians of the turf happened when she was a yearling. E. W. Ayres, her owner, made a consignment of stock to a sale in this city early in 1892, and the chestnut filly was in the lot. Her merits must have been completely unknown at that time, for she passed under the hammer after little or no competition for $500. The ostensible purchaser was "P. J. Foy, Philadelphia" but, as Beuzetta returned to the farm in Kentucky where she was bred, it is evident that this was another case of by-bidding to protect the owner. For once the Northern fanciers let a good thing escape them, for it is likely a bid of $1,000 would have carried off the filly that afterward won nearly $30,000 on the turf.

THE LOCAL HORSE TRADE.

Ready Market and Bigger Prices for High-Class Stock.

With one voice the dealers in what may be called the improved harness horse declare that there was a greater demand for animals of the very best grade. Those who sell at auction have seen a decided boom in stock with the sort of style and action coupled with quality that has of late years been seen in the show ring. The private dealers also say that their customers, while they are more critical than of yore, are constantly asking for something better than the horses they have formerly used.

"You can say for the New-York Coach Horse and Cob Company that we are doing a larger business and getting higher prices than ever," was the remark of Charles F. Bates, when a reporter for The New-York Times called at his stables in West Sixty-ninth Street.

"Our buyer, A. W. Johnson," continued Mr. Bates, "sends from eighteen to twenty horses every week from our training stables at Greenville, Penn., and the carload that arrived last Monday included some particularly choice ones. Up to yesterday we had disposed of twelve, nearly all in pairs, and if it had not rained to-day I would have sold at least four more pairs."

Some of the late arrivals were led out, the first a four-in-hand team of chestnuts, put together after much careful searching on the part of Mr. Johnson. They are not only exceptionally well-mated, but have grand all-round action, which, with their strong white markings, made them a very flashy team. Of the single drivers the bay gelding Referee is a very pleasing goer, and has in him the material for a blue ribbon winner. He stands 15.2 hands, and is strongly built, with his legs well under him. He has a clever head and is a style that is unusually brilliant. Like all of the high steppers collected by Mr. Bates, Referee is trotting bred, his sire, Buster, being a son of Administrator, and his dam is by Lard Lambert, son of Daniel Lambert, the second by Adjuster. He has shown 2:25 in light harness, and has, therefore, all the speed that any one could desire in a high stepper. Sailor Wilkes, a bay gelding, by Allie Wilkes, was selected as a mate for Mikado, and promises to be as sensational as that clever actor himself.

The box stall where the famous gray mare Superba died last Wednesday is still empty, and her mate, May Day, has been sent to W. S. Hobart at Boston. The price paid for this crack pair, reported at first to be $8,500, was really $4,250, on the authority of Mr. Bates, who was present when the deal was completed. Mr. Hobart was greatly disappointed in being deprived of the use of the pair he had purchased for his tandem driving. He still owns some fine steppers, and Mr. Bates recently secured Contribute, the old mate to Cadet, and young Hobart is now using this noted pair on the road at Cambridge.

The first combination sale of trotters at I. H. Dahlman's, on March 27 last, was so successful that another one will be held at the stables of that popular dealer on Wednesday. During the last three days Mr. Dahlman has piped on sale some 3,500 horses under the hammer, and the patronage extended to his offerings has been most satisfactory. The consignors to this second combination sale included Mr. McDonald, Greenwich, Ohio; H. B. Carroll, Louisiana, Mo.; C. F. Bidges, Flora, Ind.; J. C. Horn, Waterville, Me.; H. H. Longstreet, Matawan, N. J.; J. N. Wilson, Union City, Mich.; George J. Harley and M. E. Casey, Great Neck, L. I., and E. R. Thomas, New-York.

Their offerings number fifty-eight, and include many of fashionable trotting blood. The first one sold was Monte West, with a record of 2:25½, and there are several that have shown their ability to beat 2:30 or get close to that mark. Such sires as Alcantara, Pilot Medium, Jerome Eddy, Onward, Autevolo, Electrician, Almont Wilkes, Judge Advocate, Antonio, and Holstein are represented. There will be an exhibition of this stock by electric light on Tuesday evening at 8:30, and the entire lot is now on view at the stables in East Twenty-fourth Street.

STEEPLECHASERS IN TROUBLE.

A Quarrel About Racing Dates—Mr. Dwyer's Generous Offer.

A meeting of the National Steeplechase Association will probably be held at the Gilsey House this afternoon to take action on the protest of the stewards of the Philadelphia Association against the change of dates for the Morris Park meeting from May 4 to 11 to May 9 to 14. The change, they claim, will materially interfere with the arrangements for their meeting May 14 and 16, which dates they assert have been claimed and allotted to them.

The meeting to be held at Belmont Park, the Philadelphians announce, cannot be set back, because the Philadelphia Country Club has a meeting May 18 and 21, and the big Philadelphia horse show come a week later. All arrangements have been made for all these meetings, and it is too late to make changes now. So the stewards of the Belmont meeting announce in a formal telegram to Secretary H. G. Crickmore of this city that unless the dates are changed back to suit the Philadelphia horsemen they will all withdraw from membership in the National Steeplechase Association. The resignation of these members would be a severe blow to the new organization, as it includes a large membership among Philadelphia horse owners and gentlemen interested in steeplechasing. The meeting called for to-day will try and patch up a peace, and all interested in the sport hope that it will be successful. It would be too bad to see so fine an organization, and with so promising a future, go to pieces in a fight over dates.

When the National Steeplechase Association found that the dates for their races had been fixed so early that there was little chance of the passage of the Percy-Gray bill, they looked about for a way to postpone the Morris Park meeting. A committee of three stewards of the meeting waited on President P. J. Dwyer of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, and asked if he could not put back the dates of his meeting.

Mr. Dwyer said it was impossible for him to do this as the Brooklyn Handicap had always been run May 15, and that, as that date had again been fixed on, extensively advertised, and horses were already well in training for that date, a postponement of that race was out of the question. But, he added, if it was necessary, in order to give the gentlemen a chance to bring off their meeting, he would consent to split the Brooklyn Jockey Club meeting in the middle and rest for a week so that the steeplechasers could have a week of uninterrupted sport. The committe thanked Mr. Dwyer for this concession, and may take advantage of the offer in order to avoid trouble with the Philadelphia people.

LOCAL TROTTING PROSPECTS.

May Be Postponements at Fleetwood and Parkway.

When the warm wave visited this section last week the trotting horsemen hoped that the long period of inactivity was over, and that the trainers could go on with the fast work necessary to get the fliers in shape to carry their speed. The storm of Saturday was the more disappointing on this account, and instead of a grand dress parade at Fleetwood, this week opened very tamely for the regular visitors to the old park.

Such indefatigable road drivers as Gen. Jacob Baiz, H. R. Murray, W. R. Janvier, Sheppard Knapp, Henry Hughes, G. H. Huber, A. L. Kerker, S. Goldenberg, and L. E. Levy were out early. They found the track at Fleetwood in wonderfully good condition after the rain, but no one thought of asking a horse to negotiate it at anything like speed.

During the last week there were some quarters at a rate below 2:30, including one by the black gelding Early in 0:35. This fleet fellow is a son of Guy Wilkes, and was recently sent to Aaron Fowler. The same trainer has also had a notable addition to his stable in the bay mare Clara D., by Belmont, whose record of 2:14¾ makes her the fastest trotter by that famous Kentucky sire.

Gen. Baiz, who is one of the committee entrusted with the improvement of the grounds at Fleetwood, said the work of building an addition to the grand stand would be commenced at once. The contract also includes the repair of the southern end of the stand, which was partially destroyed by fire last year. The new part will be erected at the northern end, which will bring the spectators nearer to the clubhouse, and thus give them a better chance to see the finish.

If the Racing bill is not passed this week or made law before May 11, the annual opening at Fleetwood, and the Parkway track at Gravesend as well, will probably be deferred. The managers of both clubs are determined to obey the strict letter of the law, and at present it is illegal to compete for any sort of a prize or premium. At the Parkway Driving Club grounds the course is being carefully prepared, and if possible that superb half-mile track will be made faster than ever. One of the famous "California" machines has just arrived from Kalamazoo, and it will be used for the first time to-day.

The mile track at Parkville Farm is also kept in splendid condition, and the youngsters in training there are learning rapidly to extend themselves. My Trinket is so full of speed that Superintendent Shuit told Jerome McKinney a few days ago to give her a moderate mile, and let her step home at a fairly fast clip. The stout young mare went to the three-quarter pole in 2:00, and when McKinney spoke to her she responded so readily that both he and Mr. Shuit, who held the timer, were surprised. The last quarter was in 0:34, so well within My Trinket's ability that she could doubtless have made the mile still closer to 2:30.

John H. Shults was at the farm on Friday, and gave orders that the outside trainers who work their horses there must get through during the forenoon, as the gates will be closed to the public promptly at noon every day. John W. Driscoll and Charles G. Moser, who have their own stables on the Boulevard, use Mr. Shults's track, along with M. P. Dery, D. H. Nichols, and J. R. Arnold, who are his tenants.

Superintendent Shuit reports that the crop of foals at Shultshurst Farm, near Port Chester, continues to increase. The latest arrival is a bay colt by Baron Rose, out of Rosalind Wilkes, the big brown that was a crack free-for-all trotter a few years ago, and retired with 2:14½ to her credit. Her foal was dropped on Saturday, and the same day Ora Mater, by Belmont, out of Estella, dam of Alma Mater, had a bay colt by Anteeo. On Thursday Grecian Bend, by Director, out of Sweetness, the dam of Sidney, had a bay colt by Stranger, making a strong combination of performing blood.

The most remarkable event of the season at Shultshurst happened last Monday. Nehusta, a mare that Mr. Shults bought at a sale of California stock, then disposed of at auction to J. W. Daly, and repurchased last year, dropped two foals by Thistle. These aristocratic twins are bay in color, one a colt and the other a filly. The latter was the weaker of the two, but is now doing well, and both are thriving.. While Mr. Daly owned Nehusta, who is by Stamboul, out of Nelusia, she was most unfortunate as a breeder, and he sold her because he despaired of ever getting a foal. He told Mr. Shults he would pay $1,000 for her first produce by any of his stallions, and if the offer is accepted will get twice as much as he expected for his money.

NEWS FOR HORSE OWNERS.

—The National Horse Show Association of this city announces the opening of two Produce Prizes, or Futurity Stakes, entries to which will close May 15, next, with John G. Heckscher, 16 East Twenty-third Street. The Hackney Prize, to be awarded at the show in November, 1896, is for yearlings by full-registered hackney stallions out of registered, half-registered, inspected, or entered hackney mares. The prize will be divided into two classes, one for colts and the other for fillies and geldings, the association adding $500 to each class, in addition to the subscriptions. These are $5 for each mare, with $10 additional if left in Jan. 1, 1895, and $15 extra if entered for exhibition at the show. The other Produce Prize is for two-year-old trotting-bred colts, fillies, or geldings, to be exhibited at the Horse Show of November, 1897. The subscriptions to this class are the same as to the Hackney Produce Prize, and the youngsters will also be divided into two classes. In each class of each stake 50 per cent. will go to the winner, 20 per cent. to the second, 10 per cent. to the third, and 20 per cent. to the owner of the dam of the winner.

—The death of "Father Bill" Daly's colt, The Hartford, at the St. Asaph track, near Washington, on Saturday, was a very considerable loss to the Hartford horseman, as James R. Keene is reported to have offered $5,000 for him, so promising had he been in his trials. Daly insisted on running him for a petty stake while he was suffering from lung troubles. The result was an aggravation of the disease and the death of the colt, a result that the brutal horseman fully deserved. The Hartford was by Himyarite, and was

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires position for superior chambermaid and waitress, speaking French and German fluently; has had her in her employ a number of years. Seen at present employer's, 316 West 77th St., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to procure a good situation for a thoroughly faithful, competent chambermaid or parlormaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, Monday morning, at 175 West 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist waitress; would do plain sewing or help take care of children; three years' reference from last employer; anxious to find place in out-of-town family. Call, Monday, at 192 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; good references. 226 West 25th St.; ring Dingnan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe wishes position for chambermaid; willing to assist in waiting; also nursery governess or companion. 52 East 55th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady leaving town for Summer wishes to find good situation for her chambermaid. Mrs. Laurence Hutton, 229 West 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat, reliable girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; good reference. M. H., Box 294 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent woman to assist with waiting in private family; city or country; two years' best city reference. M. L., Box 337 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; assist with other work; American private family. Present employer's, 26 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl just disengaged on account of lady giving up housekeeping; chambermaid and waitress; well recommended. Chambermaid, 302 East 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Would assist with washing, or chambermaid and seamstress; would assist with children; best city reference. Two days; 101 West End Av.; ring O'Conor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good reference. 527 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl, Protestant, as chambermaid; no objection to plain sewing; best city references. Call, two days, at 229 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent girl as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best references. 1,315 3d Av., Wells's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; four years' best city reference from last place. 182 East 76th St.; ring Scott's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting; best reference from present employer. Call, Monday, at 47 West 54th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young girl; best city reference; no objection to the country. 885 9th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid with best city reference. 208 East 36th St., G. Duffy.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Norwegian girl in Summer hotel as head chambermaid or in storeroom. Mrs. Burns, 206 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as chambermaid in American family; good city references. Crèssy, 118 Macdougal St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or wait on a lady. Call, Monday, 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; willing to do plain sewing or wait on lady; best city references. 469 4th Av., Fitzpatrick.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. 690 2d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—Willing to assist with waiting; willing and obliging; four years' city reference. M. S., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Four years' best city references. M. K., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in a small private family; good reference. L. M., 155 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl (17) to assist in chamberwork or with nurse. Beckley, 201 East 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl lately landed; willing and obliging. 301 West 52d St., one flight up.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid or take care of grown children; fine sewer. 138 West 70th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID. — By thoroughly competent chambermaid; good sewer; first-class city references. 347 West 38th St.; candy store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable German girl as chambermaid in a Summer hotel. Mrs. Lemke, 316 East 70th St., top floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By French girl as maid or chambermaid. M. D., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young lady of good family, education, and refinement, position as a lady's companion or secretary; highest references given and required. Secretary, Box 822 Post Office, New-York City.

COMPANION and AMANUENSIS.—By trained nurse; could be generally useful; best references. G., 47 7th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a middle-aged German as cook and laundress in private American family; city reference. Call, Monday, 233 East 56th St., third floor, care of Brown.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best city reference. K. T., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By two Swedish girls; together or seperate as cook and kitchenmaid; city or country; the family going to Europe. Call at the house, 802 5th Av.

COOK.—By a competent, reliable Protestant woman as good cook and laundress; good baker; city or country; best city reference. 239 West 27th St., top floor.

COOK.—By competent girl, as excellent cook and baker; private family; do coarse washing if required; personal city references; wages, $20. S., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands soups, made dishes; is thorough housekeeper; best city reference; city or country; wages, $25. Address, M. C., three days, 254 8th Av.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to procure a situation for her cook, who has been in her employment over three years. Call, Monday, 68 West 92d St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as excellent cook and laundress; willing and obliging; best city reference; city or country. H. S., 213 East 25th St., top floor.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook; soups, meats, creams, jellies; thorough baker; do coarse washing; first-class city references; city or country. 212 East 81st St.; ring twice.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable cook and to do plain washing and ironing; willing to go out in the country; can be seen at present employer's. Call, Monday, before 12, at 30 West 71st St.

COOK.—First-class; understands management of large households; dinners, luncheons, parties; good reference; American; Protestant. 157 East 19th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city reference; lady can be seen. D., 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable woman to cook, wash, and iron; city or country, or go out by the day housecleaning, &c. Advertiser, 211 East 28th St. first floor.

COOK.—Understands all kinds of good family cooking; fully competent to take entire charge and to market; best city reference. A. S., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook; understands bread, biscuit; do coarse washing; in small family; 12 years' reference from last place. S. A., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced French person as first-class cook where kitchenmaid is employed; has resided several years in this country, and can give best of references. S. B., 202 West 36th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as good cook and laundress; three years, city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,155 8th Av., 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer wishes to obtain a situation for her cook. Apply, on Monday and Tuesday, before 1 o'clock, at 3 West 37th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at her present employer's, Monday, 427 5th Av.

COOK.—By a capable girl as cook or laundress in a private family; best references. 144 West 55th St.

COOK.—By French cook in private family; city or country; no washing; references. Adelaide, 466 7th Av.

COOK.—By a competent woman in private family; city or country; good references. K. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference; in private family; city or country. 40 West 10th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Frenchwoman in private family; city or country; city references. 219 West 66th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; best city reference; wages, $25. 347 8th Av., ring three times.

COOK.—By a young girl to do cooking and washing in a small private family. 713 Amsterdam Av., Healy's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking. Present employer's, 26 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a young woman to cook, wash, and iron; city or country; good baker; good reference. M. B., 213 East 25th St., Room 16.

COOK.—Lady leaving city desires to recommend her cook; in her service four years. Call, Monday, A. M., at 22 East 32d St.

COOK.—By competent cook; by the day or week; excellent references. Neat, Box 303 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knight's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; three year's best city reference. 986 6th Av., near 56th St., in laundry.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in a private family; city or country; best city reference. 258 West 29th St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class Vienna cook; with best city reference; where kitchenmaid is kept. B. C., Advertising Office, 203 East 48th St.

COOK.—By middle-aged Frenchwoman as good cook in private family; city or country; references. Julie, 222 West 55th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as experienced family cook; can take full charge of kitchen and do marketing if required; best city reference; last employer can be seen. H. T., Box 319, Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; excellent cook; one year and a half best city reference from last employer; all soups, entrées, meats, games, pastry, creams, and all kinds of ices. C. K., Box 255 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman, as good cook, in small family; understands all kinds of good family cooking; best city references; lady can be seen. K. W., Box 310, Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good family cook; would assist in washing; small family; ten years' reference from her last place. S. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent first-class cook; Protestant; best references; can be highly-recommended. Competent, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—French; first-class; understands all branches of cooking; best city references; wages $40 to $45; no cards. C. B., 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 301 West 43d St.

COOK.—By young girl as good family cook; country preferred; best city references. 100 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in all branches; will do coarse washing; city or country; for the Summer. 137 West 47th St., present employer's.

COOK, &c.—As cook or do down-stairs work in small private family; city or country. 312 East 90th St., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By young woman; brought up in England; is good cook, laundress, and cleaner; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

DAY'S WORK or WEEK'S WORK.—By a colored woman; first-class reference and cook. 119 East 97th St., Johnson's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—First-class laundress; to go out by the day; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic dressmaker, first-class fitter, accustomed to fine trade, desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dressmaker would like a few more engagements by day or week; town or country; good reference. Dressmaker, 59 West 95th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; experienced; robes and manteaux; desires customers by day; in private families; moderate prices. Mme. Louise, 214 East 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Very competent; by the day; can cut, fit, and remodel; terms reasonable; city reference. 30 West 24th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Thoroughly competent; has latest styles; perfect fitter; quick worker; $2 per day. 119 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; a few more customers by the day; best city references. Mrs. E. Thomson, 856 6th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Wants more customers; go out by day; understands children's clothes. M. R., care of Miss Flynn, 115 West 62d St.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINERY.—Work by the day at home; first-class references. Mrs. Dupuis, 251 West 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By a highly-accomplished young Swiss lady to accompany family or lady to Europe as governess or companion; excellent linguist; musical; experienced traveler; willing to be useful; highest references. H. F., 71 West 105th St.

GOVERNESS.—By French Protestant nursery governess; country or city; three years' reference from present employer. E. P., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a German lady, speaking English and French fluently, as governess or companion with family going to Europe. M. S., 105th St. and West Boulevard.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced north German, to grown children; German; music; best references. 1,208 3d Av., second floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By working housekeeper for a few gentlemen; trustworthy; good cook; careful; first-class city reference; city or country. 490 6th Av., Room 14.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in small private family; best city reference; no objection to city or country. 204 East 65th St., second floor, front.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl to do housework in small family; best of reference from last employer. Call, Monday, at 192 East 76th St., Magimus's bell; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By a woman to go in country for Summer to do housework for two or three in family; wages not disputed; reference. Competent, 254 8th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family. R. W., Box 295 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young French girl to do housework in a small private family; two years' reference. Mrs. Marty, 115 West 28th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By an excellent cook and pastry cook in family of two; do entire work of flat; reference. E., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By an experienced girl for housework; good washer and ironer; six years' city reference. 334 East 36th St., third floor.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl who is thoroughly experienced in all capacities; excellent plain cook; best city references. M. M., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By French person; first-class seamstress, dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; no objection to traveling; best city reference. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker; competent in duties; best city reference. Jeanne, care of Mme. Martin, 7 essmaker, 207 West 27th St

LADY'S MAID.—By a Frenchwoman; age, 28; married; speaks little English; can sew, but not cut; no objection to travel. Eugénie, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class lady's maid and good seamstress; best city reference; family traveling preferred. 233 East 35th St., care of Mr. Bastianelo.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent dressmaker; good packer; accustomed to travel; never seasick; best city references. A. A., 203 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By middle-aged widow; French; good seamstress; to attend an elderly lady; would assist in light housework; references. M., 514 East 82d St., (Chandler's bell.)

LADY'S MAID.—By Protestant; competent in all her duties; excellent hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; first-class city reference from last employer. 150 East 48th St. Howard.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress and dressmaker; best city references. 164 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent lady's maid and seamstress; understands all kinds of fine sewing; would assist with chamberwork; best city reference. S. G., 152 6th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced Swedish person; good hairdresser and traveler; graduate masseuse; city reference. M., 240 West 24th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; excellent packer; accustomed to traveling. S. A., 25 East 14th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisienne; good dressmaker, packer; willing to travel; good city reference. M. D., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent Protestant girl; to a lady or grown children; understands guimpe dresses, &c.; also fine hand sewing; best references. E. M., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

MAID or CARE OF CHILDREN.—By a respectable young girl as competent maid, or would take care of grown children; excellent seamstress; first-class personal city reference from last employer, D. M., care of Mrs. Eugene Reilly, 207 East 18th St.

MAID.—By educated North German; thoroughly competent and reliable in all her duties; understands care of lady's wardrobe; good sewer, dressmaker, traveler, and packer; best reference given. C. P., 564 11th Av.

MAID, NURSE, or GOVERNESS.—To go to Europe; North German; speaks French fluently; good seamstress; good packer and traveler; now or later; city references. H. E., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By experienced young Frenchwoman; as lady's maid or for grown-up children; good seamstress; best city references. Francoise, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl as maid and seamstress; best of reference. J. W., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Saunders, 437 West 32d St.

MAID.—Lady wishes good situation for her French maid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply, Monday, from 10 to 12, 106 East 40th St., present employer's.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; good seamstress; willing to help in light housework; good city reference; city or country. M. H., Box 800 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Also good dressmaker and packer; speaks German and English; is looking for a place by May 15; best references. B. B., Box 309 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to travel; good hairdresser and packer; willing to assist with chamberwork; references. Sutton, 329 East 43d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamber work and go to country; best city reference. 146 East 40th St. Ring Negal's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress in small family; would assist with other work; country preferred; good city reference. 136 West 52d St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable girl as first-class laundress; willing to assist in other work; good personal city reference. R. B., 101 West 42d St., Times Agency.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; in private family; willing and obliging. 535 West 51st St., ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class Swedish laundress; ladies' and gentlemens washing at home or to go out by the day. 419 3d Av., A. Davis.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 136 East 17th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class young woman; private family; city or country; first-class city reference from present and former employers; wages, $25. A. C., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; good city reference. Call, for two days, at 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By an excellent laundress in private family; six years' personal reference; city or country. 101 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress or do housecleaning by day; furnish best city reference. Laundress, 225 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class young girl as laundress in private family; good wages. Call, for two days, at 915 6th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in a private family; good city reference. 1,685 Park Av.; ring janitor's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person; good city reference. 147 East 50th St., fourth floor.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By competent middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal city reference. 349 West 43d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place Scotch Protestant nurse; highly recommended; will take care of one or two small children. Call, 10 to 12, Monday, at 115 East 16th St., Westminster Annex.

NURSE.—By experienced French person; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; take entire charge of baby; understands bottle or maid to children; neat sewer; good accent; first-class family; city references. Marguerite, Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Experienced American nurse; capable of taking entire charge of infant; understands all kinds of infant food; three years' city references from last employer. H. Hanley, 310 East 24th St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—Lady desires to secure a situation for an exceptionally desirable baby's nurse, who has been in her family seven years; capable of taking entire charge. 15 West 24th St.; inquire elevator boy.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; highest personal city references; wages, $20 to $25. J. A. Box 338 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID, or Cook.—By a young Frenchwoman who speaks no English; (lately landed;) go to country. Mrs. D. E., care Mrs. Drucker, 171 Eldridge St.

NURSE.—By experienced and competent infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking charge from birth; city or country; best city reference. 224 East 57th St.

NURSE.—Take entire charge of an infant; understands sterilizing; with six years' first-class reference. Call, two days, 341 West 56th St.; ring janitor's bell.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—To an invalid; some hospital experience; good needlewoman; will make herself generally useful; moderate salary; highest references. P. J., 67 West Ninth St.

NURSE or MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French-Swiss girl, speaking English fluently, as nurse or maid and seamstress; best personal reference. J. Held, 19 Morton St.

NURSE.—By well-educated young girl, speaking German, French, and English; to growing child; nice home rather than high wages; good references. Hoidi, 801 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a Norwegian Protestant girl, (32); first-class infant's nurse; best of reference and experience; no objection to country. 690 2d Av., first floor.

NURSE.—Any kind of sickness or nervous disease, or companion to invalid; good housekeeper and reader; no objection to the country; moderate. C. F., 162 East 23d St.

NURSE.—By an Irish girl; 19; strong and willing; as nurse; is reliable and quick to learn. Call, Monday, 10 till 4, at 149 West 72d St., present employer's.

NURSE.—English; to go with family to Europe. Call, Monday, 16 East 46th St., present employer, E. H.

NURSE.—By Scotchwoman, as competent infant's nurse; very best of city references. Apply 152 West 84th St.

NURSE.—By French girl as nurse; good English and best references. Mrs. Demange, 144 West 10th St.

NURSE.—By a competent nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; six year' reference. Call, Monday, at 133 West 88th St.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant young woman; has the best of reference; is a good seamstress. 1,016 3d Av.; ring once.

NURSE.—By French widow to take care of children or single lady. Mme. Rouillard, 444 West 35th St., one flight, front, Room 7.

NURSE, &c.—By a young girl to take care of children and assist with chamberwork. 145 East 51st St.

NURSE or MAID.—By French girl, just landed; speaks no English. R. B., 341 West 30th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By respectable young girl as seamstress; to assist with children or light housework; in private family; best city reference; can be seen; no cards. Monday, 417 West 31st St.; ring Branton's bell.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a widow of refinement, at present employed, as seamstress and care for one or two children or care of invalid lady; first-class children's dressmaker; first-class reference. Mrs. Keino, Station H.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her seamstress and chambermaid. Call, at present employer's, 16 West 17th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; very competent; willing to do light chamberwork; best references from present employer's; can see lady after 6 o'clock. M., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; would walk on a lady or assist with light chamberwork; first-class city reference; city or country. Seamstress, 478 6th Av.

SEAMSTRESS.—By competent seamstress in private family; would assist with other light duties. S. Gallagher, 329 West 15th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—With knowledge of dressmaking; do light chamberwork; city or country; good city reference. M. M. Spinnler, 350 East 57th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Best city reference. Swedish, 102 West 99th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady wants a good situation for a waitress, who has lived with her nearly two years; she is a sober, industrious young woman, very neat and used to hard work. She can be seen at 34 West 39th St., her present employer's, for two days.

WAITRESS.—By a north of Ireland Protestant, as first-class waitress; capable of filling butler's place; best city references. L. L., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress in a small private family; willing to go to the country for the Summer; wages, $18 to $20; best city reference. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to place her waitress, whom she can highly recommend; thoroughly competent in all her duties. Call, Monday, at 2 Gramercy Park.

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; city reference; will go to country; willing and obliging; takes man's place; wages, $20. S. J., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her thoroughly competent waitress; takes butler's place. Call, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at present employer's, 42 West 58th St.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; full charge of dining room and silver; best city references. J. F., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress; will be found obliging; no objection to the country; best city reference. 311 East 35th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; leaving on account of family going abroad. Call, Sunday and Monday, at 26 East 45th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; would go to the country for Summer; best city references; wages, $18. Call, 10 to 12, Monday, at 64 East 53d St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By experienced Swedish girl as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city references. 416 East 15th St., 1st floor.

WAITRESS.—By English waitress; fully competent; in private family; city or country. 231 East 34th St.; Read's bell.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl as waitress in a small private family; best city reference. 348 East 20th St.; ring bell twice.

WAITRESS.—Can take full charge of dining room; in private family; best city references. Waitress, 329 3d Av.

WAITRESS.—By young American girl as waitress in private family; thoroughly competent. 42 East 49th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in small private family. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 18 West 49th St., from 11 to 1.

WAITRESS.—Willing to assist with chamberwork. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 212 West 59th St., present employer's; no cards.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in small private family. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 18 West 49th St., from 11 to 1.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Manicurist wishes a few private customers at home or out. 28 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Experienced and Beginner, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; good reference. B., Box 190 Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent man; single; long city reference. Can be seen at his present employer's, 9 East 35th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a first-class situation for her butler. H. Dorsey, 9 West 81st St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First-class; ten years city reference; tall; age, 34; last employer can be seen. 377 4th Av.; third floor.

BUTLER.—English; three years in last place; good references. William Butler, 665 6th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER, &c.—By well-educated young man, (Swiss,) speaking three languages fluently, as butler in small first-class family; would also like to travel as valet or traveling servant; best personal and other references. G., 40 East 36th St.

BUTLER and WAITER.—In private family; by middle-aged Frenchman; thoroughly competent and reliable; good habits; sober; not afraid of work; willing and obliging; city or country; single; first-class city reference. Amile 877 6th Av., top floor.

BUTLER.—By a young man; accustomed to live with first-class families; thoroughly understands the duties of a butler; is English; trained servant; good valet; tall; neat appearance; single; five years' personal city references. C. W., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Scotchman; single; age, 30; as butler; honest; sober; takes very good care of silver; good valet; leaves present employer on account of family going to Europe; personal references given; disengaged 1st of May. J. C. M., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; by a young French-Canadian; five years' experience; speaks good English and has first-class references; leaving on account of family going to Europe; will be disengaged May 1. Philip, 39 West 57th St., present employer's.

BUTLER.—By experienced and competent butler; is an intelligent, perfectly reliable, and sober man; conscientious; obliging; highly recommended by family with which he lived for several years; also other excellent references. Benzon, care of A. D. T. Office, 987 Madison Av.

BUTLER or WAITER.—By a neat and respectable man; age, 34; single; ten years' experience in first-class families here and in England; willing and obliging; personal recommendations in the city. Address Quinn, care Mrs. Fitzpatrick, 428 3d Av.

BUTLER.—French; good valet; also good cook if required; trained in Paris and London; is first-class family servant; strictly sober and respectable and will prove faithful and devoted; age, 36; several years of best references. Valet, 126 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By an experienced man; thoroughly understands all the duties required of a first-class man; can take full charge dining-room floor; best city references. L. G., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; understand all branches; able to take charge of dinner parties; first-class references. R., Box 304 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; tall; age, 29; has three years' best reference from last employer; lady can be seen. George, Box 289 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; tall; good appearance; first-class valet; very best personal and written city reference. G. J., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By Englishman; understands his duties thoroughly; good reference; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. V., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By a German; thoroughly understands his duties; last employer can be seen. W. S., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Cook; wife an excellent cook, bread and butter maker, scrupulously clean; English; good personal references. M. G., 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By smart young Englishman; thorough trained servant; not afraid of work; six years' best city reference. Butler, 129 3d Av., second floor.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed or otherwise; age 27; competent and obliging; good references. W., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By North of Ireland Protestant; competent in every way; can be well recommended by last employer; city or country. J. WILSON, 224 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman; in a private family; city or country; knows duties thoroughly; of neat appearance; best city reference. T. M., 996 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in private family; can be seen at present employer's. 37 West 52d St.

BUTLER.—By a young Frenchman in private family; first-class references. G. C., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman; two years' and a half personal reference; total abstainer; city or country. G. S., 22 West 26th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent Swede; first-class references. R., Box 169, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By Swede; thoroughly understands his duties; best city references from present employer. Can be seen at 259 5th Av., Charles.

BUTLER.—By an English-trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; best Paris and city references. Present employer's, 26 East 39th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires position for his coachman, who has been in his employ for eleven years, and whom he can highly recommend; is leaving on account of my going abroad; I can be seen from now till May 5. J. E. S., 139 West 21st St.

COACHMAN.—Lady highly recommends her colored coachman; three years' reference; first-class driver, four and tandem; take charge of any private establishment; sober, neat, willing, and most reliable coachman; city or country. J. B., 309 West 68th St.

COACHMAN.—Excellent experience with coach, saddle horses, and trotters; stylish driver; twelve years' city and Brooklyn references; German; strictly sober and reliable; neat worker; highly recommended; last party can be seen in city. Charles, 1,620 Broadway, Times Agency.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; nine years' reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. Up Town; strictly temperate. T. B., care of Demarest & Co., 5th Av. and 33d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady can highly recommend her coachman; strictly honest and sober, and understands his duties; leaving on account of family giving up horses; first-class city reference. Englishman; single; age, 28. H. Johnston, 825 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—A lady wishes a position for her former man; middle-aged; city or country; experienced driver; keeps everything in good order; civil, polite, sober, honest, and obliging; the finest of livery if required. William, 465 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; thoroughly understands his business; horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; city or country; just disengaged; best city references from last employer. Competent, 753 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—A lady giving up her horses wishes to secure a situation for her coachman; he is a careful city driver, sober; knows city and Brooklyn thoroughly; a first-class man in every respect. 211 East 56th St., Dennehy's bell.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a Protestant young man; understands the care of horses; is a careful driver; can take care of vegetable garden and lawn; willing and obliging. J. C., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man; single; understands the care of horses and carriages; city or country; three years' reference from last place; last employer can be seen. Edward O'Rourke, 137 West 109th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages; A1 reference; last employer can be seen. S. P., 43 East 34th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business thoroughly; first-class references; is leaving on account of family giving up horses. John M., present employer's, 12 West 51st St., or Frank Ferguson's stable, 120 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent single man; Swede; age, 34; understands the business in all its branches; sober and steady; careful driver; no incumbrances; willing and obliging; good city references. Wilson, 120 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—Scotch-Canadian; 30 years; life-time experience of fine stock and stable; first-class city reference; present and former employers to be seen; disengaged May 1. Handley, 203 East 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, and obliging; best reference; city or country. Call, present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; four-in-hand and perfect horn blower if required. Call or address 536 5th Av., between 1 and 3, or after 7 P. M.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no children; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' last place; best city and country reference; last employer can be seen. G. S. Penrose, 142 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; 11 years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, and obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—English; gentleman wishes to secure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; married; one child; city or country. H. C., 8 West 18th St.

COACHMAN and GENERALLY USEFUL MAN.—By single man; understands proper care of horses and carriages; nine years' best references. J. B., Box 175 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—By an Englishman as coachman; understands his duties in all branches; city or country; four years' reference. S. F., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Ey a young married man; thoroughly experienced city driver; can be highly recommended; last employer can be seen. H. W., 202 East 33d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a neat, sober, competent young man; highest personal reference; moderate wages; country preferred. Laurence, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; sober, honest, and obliging; can be recommended as trustworthy man. Coachman, 50 East 62d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; age, 36; married; no family; understands his business thoroughly; twelve years' highest reference from last employer. L. H., 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Single man; English; age, 27; best reference; no objection to taking a country place. T. W., 153 West 56th St.

COACHMAN.—By middle-aged man; single; experienced; well recommended; country preferred. C. A., 587 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; strictly temperate; three years' city reference; can be seen. 1,315 1st Av. H. Lindner.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; thoroughly understands the care of carriages, horses, and harness; with seven years' best city reference from last employer, who can be seen regarding honesty, sobriety, and capability. M. G., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory city references. E., Box 307 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

Painful.

From The Rockland (Me.) Tribune.

"I saw a painful sight to-day," said Mr. Junius, as his wife handed him the toast.

"Well, there!" cried Mrs. Junius, uplifting her hands, "now don't for pity's sake go telling me of any of those horrid stories about poor people falling off buildings and breaking their legs or at least their ribs and then having pieces put in the paper. I mean of course pieces that you read and not of course pieces of their legs, for that wouldn't be good sense but I do think that there are so many such things in every paper you pick up and it just fairly makes my blood run cold or at least that's what people call it but I don't suppose it's any colder than it usually is and now for the land's sake Junius don't sit there so long saying nothing for don't you see how nervous I am but tell me what was the sight you saw that was so awfully painful."

And while his wife was stopping for an instant at the blind crossing, Mr. Junius softly answered:

"It was a window sash—one of those new style ones, you understand, with little diamond panes in it."

Just as Mrs. Junius recovered her breath, Mr. Junius was out sifting the ashes.

The Floral Emblem.

From The Philadelphia Call.

"A friend of mine," said a citizen, "asked me the other evening to go and call on some friends of his who had lost the head of the family the day previous. He had been an honest old Irishman, a laborer, with the pick and shovel. While we were with the family an old man entered who had worked by his side for years. Expressing his sorrow at the loss of his friend and glancing about the room, he observed a large floral anchor. Scrutinizing it closely he turned to the widow, and in a low tone asked: '

MAKING READY FOR KIEL

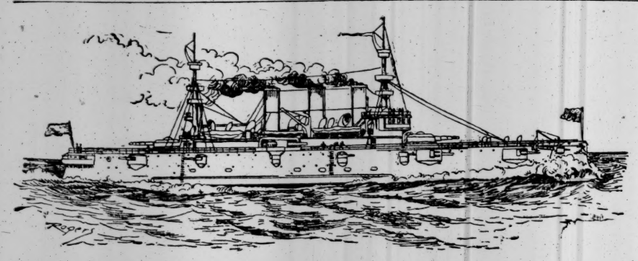
Cruiser New-York and Commerce Destroyer Columbia Reach Port.

FEW REPAIRS WILL BE NEEDED

Valuable Lessons Learned in Southern Waters — Admiral Meade Will Inspect the Columbia To-day.

The armored cruiser New-York and the triple-screw commerce destroyer Columbia, the vessels which have been selected from Rear Admiral Meade's North Atlantic squadron to represent, with the San Francisco and Marblehead, the United States Navy in the pageant at Kiel, yesterday arrived at this port.

The vessels have been ordered here for the purpose of effecting such repairs as are necessary before sailing for Kiel. It has been erroneously reported that both vessels are in need of an extensive overhauling and that the naval appropriation for the fiscal year has been exhausted, except sums reserved for specific purposes outside of re-



United States Cruiser New-York,
Flagship of Admiral Meade's Squadron.

pair of these vessels. Some complications regarding the work of repair on these vessels were therefore said to be very likely.

The respective commanders of the two vessels said yesterday that neither ship was in need of much repair, or of anything else, except a supply of coal.

Capt. G. W. Sumner of the Columbia said that his vessel required practically nothing in the way of repair, and officers of the New-York explained that the little work necessary to fit out that vessel for her trip to Kiel could be done by the ship's own mechanics.

The New-York, being flagship, led in, followed by the Columbia. The unexpected presence of some hindering shad poles in the North River prevented the ships from anchoring in company. The New-York let go her anchor off Castle Point, and signaled her consort to anchor directly ahead. The Columbia steamed toward her allotted berth, but found it impracticable to anchor there on account of the shad poles. The difficulty was explained by signals to the flagship, and the latter signaled back authority to "anchor at discretion." The Columbia accordingly anchored off Forty-second street, and the New-York remained at her berth off Eighteenth Street.

The cruise of the squadron to West Indian waters has been important in that it was the most formidable collection of war vessels ever sent by this country to that locality. The New-York, with Admiral Meade's pennant showing at the main, sailed from this port Jan. 15. At Hampton Roads the flagship was joined by the cruisers Cincinnati and Raleigh. The squadron sailed for St. Thomas, and after a few days' stay at that island visited Santa Cruz, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbardos, and Trinidad. At the last-named place the triple-screw commerce destroyer Minneapolis joined the squadron.

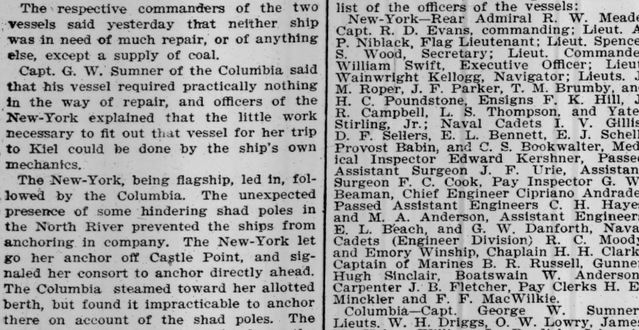
The story of the devastating fire which laid half of Trinidad's chief city in ruins, and the efficient work done by the sailors from the war vessels who were landed and formed into a fire brigade, of how they fought the flames, blew up a number of buildings to prevent the fire from spreading, has already been told in cable dispatches.

The accession of the cruiser Columbia and Atlanta converted the squadron into a fleet. Many other ports were visited, including La Guayra, Venezuela, San Domingo, Kingston, Jamaica, Port au Prince, Haiti, and Colon, United States of Colombia.

The vessels everywhere attracted attention. The naval display was the largest that this country has made in those waters, and West Indians, who have been accustomed to seeing a half dozen European war ships to every one that flew the Stars and Stripes, wondered and admired.

From Colon the fleet sailed for Key West, Fla. During the trip the recently-commissioned Minneapolis was ordered by Rear Admiral Meade to show what she could do in a forty-eight hours' steaming trial. The fine vessel acquitted herself more than creditably. She put all of her screws in operation, started fires in all boilers, set the forced draught at work, and went flying across the Caribbean at a gait that made Admiral Meade wonder if he had not made a mistake after all when he expressed doubt that the new commerce destroyers could outstrip such vessels as the Lucania or Campania.

At Key West the flagship and the Columbia bade farewell to their consorts and



United States Cruiser Columbia,
To be inspected by the Admiral to-day.

proceeded to this port. The Minneapolis was directed to return to Kingston, and after taking on board the supply of coal sent there by the Government in a chartered schooner, the vessel was ordered to go to Norfolk, Va. The Cincinnati, the Raleigh, and the Atlanta were left at Key West.

Throughout the cruise the fleet was drilled at every opportunity in steam fleet tactics, and many valuable lessons were learned. The commanders of the ships are now familiar with the manoeuvring qualities of their respective vessels, without which knowledge no fleet can be efficient. Constant practice has enabled them to judge the distance in which any evolution can be performed, and it is not likely that any such disaster as befell the British battleship Victoria when she was sunk by the Camperdown while engaged in a tactical manoeuvre, will befall any vessel of Admiral Meade's command.

The "tactical diameter," which is the diameter of the circle in which each ship can turn, has been ascertained by careful observation, and there is no doubt but that these ships, if called upon to act in concert, will now prove to be far more efficient than they could have been before this cruise to the West Indies, which was made as much for the purpose of drill as it was for a display of the flag.

Before his departure from this port Rear Admiral Meade expressed a desire to match one of the commerce destroyers of his command, either the Columbia or the Minneapolis, in a race to the banks against one of the swift ocean liners. Such a race would be extremely interesting, but, as it involves a large expenditure of coal, no one is very sanguine that the Navy Department will grant the necessary permission.

The Columbia will be officially inspected by Admiral Meade and his staff to-day. The Admiral has notified Capt. Summer that he will board the commerce destroyer at 9 A.M.

To the naval man "Admiral's inspection" is an untoward event. The men are required to go through every drill laid down in the naval regulations, and that, too, under the sharp eyes of the Commander-in-Chief. They know that every mistake they make will be noted, and that their own officers will remember such lapses as may cause the Admiral to make an unfavorable report on the discipline or cleanliness of the crew.

Immediately after the Admiral and his staff arrive on board the crew will be sent to quarters. The storerooms and holds will be inspected, and then the order to "clear ship for action" will be given. That will be followed by exercising the crew at the battery, as if engaged in action with an enemy. According to the programme which has been arranged, the enemy's vessel will range close alongside, and boarders will be called away. Another order will send the riflemen in the rear of the boarders, in order to protect their comrades by a vigorous fire of small arms. Then the attack will be repelled, and the reserves will be called on deck to repel a counter attack of boarders.

Exploding shells in the meantime set fire to some part of the vessel and the drill known as "fire quarters in action," will be gone through with.

The various divisions will be formed into infantry companies and drilled as such in the afternoon. Then will follow "collision drill." The ship is supposed to be about to strike an enemy's vessel with her ram, and the manner in which the men dispose of themselves to await the shock and the celerity with which the collision bulkheads are closed will all be noted. At the conclusion of the drill boats will be manned and equipped for an imaginary cutting out expedition. Every article designated by the naval regulations for equipment of boats fitting out for such duty must be in place before the boats are shoved clear or else there will be trouble.

Upon the return of the boats the fire bell will send every one to his alloted station to extinguish a supposititious fire. The fire will be a hard one to manage, and it is scheduled to make an abandonment of the ship necessary. Then the bugler will be ordered to play "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and as soon as the notes are heard the crew will proceed to obey the musical order, which means "Abandon ship." That exercise will close the drills of the day.

The ships will probably go to the navy yard to-morrow. Following is a complete list of the officers of the vessels:

New-York—Rear Admiral R. W. Meade, Capt. R. D. Evans, commanding; Lieut. A. P. Niblack, Flag Lieutenant; Lieut. Spencer S. Wood, Secretary; Lieut. Commander William Swift, Executive Officer; Lieut. Wainwright Kellogg, Navigator; Lieuts. J. M. Roper, J. F. Parker, T. M. Brumby, and H. C. Poundstone, Ensigns F. K. Hill, J. R. Campbell, L. S. Thompson, and Yates Stirling, Jr.; Naval Cadets I. V. Gillis, D. F. Sellers, E. L. Bennett, E. J. Schell, Provost Babin, and C. S. Bookwalter, Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Urie, Assistant Surgeon F. C. Cook, Pay Inspector G. W. Beaman, Chief Engineer Cipriano Andrade, Passed Assistant Engineers C. H. Hayes and M. A. Anderson, Assistant Engineers E. L. Beach, and G. W. Danforth, Naval Cadets (Engineer Division) R. C. Moody and Emory Winship, Chaplain H. H. Clark, Captain of Marines B. R. Russell, Gunner Hugh Sinclair, Boatswain W. Anderson, Carpenter J. B. Fletcher, Pay Clerks H. E. Minckler and F. F. MacWilkie.

Columbia—Capt. George W. Sumner, Lieuts. W. H. Driggs, O. W. Lowry, James M. Helm, William L. Burdick, John A. Dougherty, Ensigns J. P. McGuinness and Henry C. Kuenzle, Naval Cadets John T. Tompkins, John M. Luby, G. S. Galbraith, and W. J. Manion, Surgeon W. G. Forwell, Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. Braisted, Paymaster G. H. Read, Chief Engineer William H. Harris, Passed Assistant Engineer Martin Bevington, Assistant Engineers W. H. McGrann and George H. Sheppard, Naval Cadets (Engineer Division) B. K. McMorris, R. H. Chappell, First Lieutenant of Marines F. J. Moses, Gunner T. M. Johnson, K. M. A. Mahony, Pay Clerk Le Stumpfe, Boatswain J. H. Brown, and Chaplain M. M. Goodwin.

WARING'S MAN ALLEGES ASSAULT

Trying to Seize a Standing Truck, He Says He Was Beaten.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, occupied a seat on the bench beside Police Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, while a charge of assault was preferred against Patrick Goss, a boss truckman of 320 East Thirty-fifth Street, by Henry C. Corsa of 153 West One Hundred and First Street, one of the foremen of the Street-Cleaning Department.

Foreman Corsa claimed that Goss assaulted him while he was attempting to get possession of a wagon that Goss had left out in the street. Corsa said that when he tried to remove the wagon the crowd that had gathered ran it into the stable yard. Three policemen who had been sent from the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station to help him refused to give assastance. Corsa said that when he demanded the truck Goss held him while others beat him. Foreman Corsa had Goss arrested.

George Gore, ex-centre fielder for the New-York baseball team, an Assistant Inspector of the Street-Cleaning Department, substantiated Corsa's statement. He said Goss had told him he was disgracing himself as a baseball player by trying to steal wagons. Other witnesses testified that no one struck Corsa.

Goss claimed that the wagon Corsa tried to take had just come in from Yonkers, and had not been standing in the street two minutes, and that it was not the wagon Corsa had ordered to be removed from the street earlier in the day. That one was in the shed.

Police Justice Ryan committed Goss in $300 bail to answer. Goss's partner, Assemblyman Patrick Corrigan of 235 East Thirtieth Street, furnished bail.

Col. Waring listened intently to the testimony.

SMALL BUT A VIGOROUS FIGHTER

Agnes Margola Bit a Detective's Hand —Three Men Needed to Manage Her.

Agnes Margola of 299 East Fifty-ninth Street, who was held for examination in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, charged with having stolen goods from Bloomingdale Brothers' store, Third Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, caused a great deal of trouble.

She took hold of Private Detective George Oestreicher, employed by the Bloomingdales, and gave him a thorough shaking Saturday, when he accused her of stealing. She walked out of the store, and on the sidewalk valiantly resisted three policemen. They had the greatest difficulty in getting her to the police station.

Detective Oestreicher was accompanying her to the Yorkville Police Court yesterday when the woman declared she was going home. The detective put out his hand to restrain her, and the woman caught it between her teeth and would not let go. The detective cried out from pain, and Police Capt. Reilly and a Roundsman came to his assistance. The three men together, after a hard struggle, managed to take her into court.

The Italian woman is rather small, but she is very strong.

Militia men, someone says you're going to wear white duck trousers to-morrow; someone says not.

Anyway, here they are. Cotton $2, longer than 35 inseam $2.25; linen $5, longer than 35 inseam $5.50.

This summery stuff brings up negligee shirts—$1.50, $2, $2.50.

Different kinds for different people. Most of 'em are pretty—not all—not everybody wants pretty things. They are pretty too—to those that wear 'em.

The two-dollar ones are different from the rest—many sleeve-lengths to a size, to fit long-and short-arm men. The others fit as well as the kind sold by good merchants generally.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

ALL SOULS' CELEBRATES

Services in Honor of a Brooklyn Church's Fiftieth Year.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE MEMBERS

Two of the Gray-Haired Organizers of the Church Society Present —Meetings Morning, Afternoon, and Evening.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of All Souls' Universalist Church, in South Ninth Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was celebrated yesterday. Some of the leaders in the organization of the church were present, among them being the Rev. Dr. Thomas J. Sawyer, ninety-one years old; the Rev. Dr. Gerherdus, L. Demarest, the first Sunday school Superintendent, eighty-two years old.

The morning services yesterday began at 10:30 o'clock, and were opened with devotional sentences, invocation, and the Lord's Prayer, led by the Rev. Dr. Cyrus H. Fay. This was followed by an anthem, responsive reading of a psalm, and a Scripture lesson read by the Rev. Dr. G. L. Demarest. An anniversary hymn written by Dr. Fay was sung, and the Rev. Dr. Adams preached a historical sermon. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison.

The afternoon services were a celebration by the Sunday school, at which Superintendent George E. Moulton presided.

The hymn, "Praise Ye the Lord," was sung with fervor, and then all joined in the responses of the psalm, "Oh, sing unto the Lord."

Mrs. S. A. Jarvis read a historical sketch of the work, and then the Rev. Dr. Demarest, the first Sunday School Superintendent, was introduced. He stood erect, hale and hearty, as he talked to the children and grandchildren of his former pupils. He told them there were three purposes for which the Sunday school was useful. It taught them to worship God and the reverence and respect due to Him. It taught them to follow the example set by His Son, and it gave opportunity to teachers and parents to exercise a healthful Christian spirit.

Ex-Superintendent Mayhew, who, when a boy, belonged to the Orchard Street Sunday school, also spoke.

Ex-Superintendent Wilson read a letter of regret from ex-Superintendent A. J. Moore, and their brief addresses were made by ex-Superintendents Smith and Wright.

The evening services were devoted to addresses of reminiscence and congratulation. There were present the Rev. Dr. John D. Wells of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Stephen H. Camp, the Rev. Dr. Louis Wintner, the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, the Rev. Dr. Rivington D. Lord, and the Rev. Alexander Lewis.

An anniversary hymn prepared by the Rev. Dr. Adams was sung, and then followed services similar to those of the morning. The Rev. Dr. Gunnison delivered the principal address of the evening, and brief addresses were also made by several of the other clergymen present. The concluding prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Sawyer.

Among those present at the anniversary services during the day and evening were the Rev. Drs. Thomas J. Sawyer, Gerherdus L. Demarest, Cyrus H. Fay, A. J. Canfield, Almon Gunnison, John D. Wells, and Louis Wintner, and Messrs. Rivington D. Lord, Alexander Lewis, George Wilson Smith, George H. Fisher, Frank B. Mayhew, Frederick H. Wight, Herbert F. Gunnison, Benjamin W. Wilson, and Stephen H. Camp.

The history of Universalism in the Eastern District of Brooklyn may be said to have begun with All Souls' Church. The Universalists first held public services in April, 1845, in a small chapel in Wythe Avenue, which was then called Second Street, near what is now South Fifth Street. Among the ministers who were present were the Rev. Dr. Sawyer, who was then pastor of the Universalist Church in Orchard Street, New-York; the Rev. W. S. Balch, and the Rev. Moses Ballou. In the Fall of that year the society organized as a church.

They built a brick church in Fourth Street, now Bedford Avenue and South Third Street, in 1848, and the Rev. Henry Lyon was its pastor.

The Rev. Dr. A. J. Canfield became pastor in the latter part of 1864, and served here until 1870; and on July 1, 1871, the Rev. Dr. Almon Gunnison was installed. He labored here for nearly twenty years and did a great deal to bring All Souls' Church to its present state of prosperity.

Dr. Gunnison's successor at All Souls' was the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams, the present pastor of the church.

Under his ministry All Souls' has still further prospered; the Sunday school, the St. Andrew's Society, the Young People's Missionary Association, the All Souls' Club, the reading room, the dressmaking and millinery school, and several circles of the King's Daughters and Sons are carrying on active work. Over 270 families are now connected with the church and its Sunday school, and historical lectures are given in the church to the public school children of Brooklyn.

The Sunday school was organized in April, 1845, by Gerherdus L. Demarest.

It was during the incumbency of Mr. Wilson as Sunday School Superintendent that the Universalists gained the victory of admission into the Sunday School Union. On the invitation of the Rev. Dr. Porter, pastor of the First Reformed Church, the Sunday school children of All Souls' marched on Anniversary Day with the children of the Reformed Church, not as members of the Union, but as guests of Dr. Porter. Since then All Souls' Sunday school has on several occasions headed the parade.

The present officers of All Souls' Church are: Deacons—R. W. Wheeler, Benjamin W. Wilson, George W. Weed, and William D. Faris; Clerk—George W. Weed; Treasurer—William D. Faris; Trustees—Benjamin W. Wilson, Clarence Lyon, Edward Seeley, William Vogel, William D. Faris, and Herbert F. Gunnison.

There will be a social reunion in the church to-morrow evening. There will be brief addresses by Universalist clergymen of the vicinity, and then the company will repair to the chapel, where the remainder of the evening will be spent informally and socially.

Table Cloths and Napkins.

To-day, April 29th, we shall place on sale an importation of Irish Table Cloths and Napkins—heavy goods of reliable quality—at much less than usual cost.

TABLE CLOTHS.

2x2 yards,		$1.75 each.
2x2½	"	$2.25 "
2x3	"	$2.75 "
2x3½	"	$4.25 "
2x4	"	$5.00 "
5-8 Napkins		$2.00 per doz.
3-4 "		$2.75 " "

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

MR. PETERS SUSPECTS MURDER

The Death of Miss Morrison in a Catholic Church, He Says, Should Be Investigated.

Unfair statements made by Catholics concerning Protestants furnished a theme for the Rev. Madison C. Peters last night in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street. Mr. Peters was particularly incensed by certain remarks of the Rev. Father Phelan of St. Louis.

In reports of the murder of the two girls in a San Francisco church, Mr. Peters said, it was always emphasized that Durant, suspected of the crime, was a Protestant, and connected with the church and the Sunday school.

"By all means, discover the murderer of these girls," he said, "whether he be parishioner or pastor, but how about the murder of Katie Morrison of New-York?

"A few weeks ago this young woman, worth $40,000, was found in the confessional of the Catholic Church of the Epiphany, with her throat cut from ear to ear and both wrists cut to the bone. The priests said the woman committed suicide on the sidewalk, although it was entered on the police blotter as having occurred in the church.

"Did Katie Morrison commit suicide? If so, she would either have had to cut her wrists after her throat was cut, or to have cut her throat after her wrists were cut. With all the cords and muscles and tendons severed, suicide was a physical impossibility. Why have the police made no investigation? Why has the Coroners' office not thought it worth while to hold an inquest? Why have the newspapers dropped this murder, committed in a Catholic church? Why has this brutal murder been hushed up?"

Miss Catharine Morrison, a well-to-do orphaned young woman, boarding with friends at 179 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, slipped into a confessional in the Roman Catholic Church of the Epiphany on Jan. 31, 1895. She cut her left wrist and nearly severed her head with a razor. On an envelope on her person, in her handwriting, was written: "I am Catharine Morrison of 179 East One Hundred and Eighth Street."

The police were called, the Coroner notified, and Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon saw the body and gave a certificate of death by suicide.

When asked last night whether he intended in his sermon to make charges against any one in particular in relation to the death of Miss Morrison, the Rev. Mr. Peters said:

"I have made no investigation of the case. I suspect nothing, and I make no charges against any one. But I ask those questions; that is all. I followed the Morrison case in the newspapers, and I have wondered why it was dropped.

"I make no charges; I have no suspicions. I think, however, there should be an investigation. You know the anxiety of the Coroners' office to make a fee, and if Superintendent Byrnes could send 'Frenchy' to jail for twenty years for a crime he did not commit, he ought to be able to fathom the mystery of the Morrison case. I believe there was a murder. The mere fact that the death happened in a Roman Catholic Church is not suspicious, any more than if the death had happened in my church. But if it had happened here, you may be sure the whole police force would have been here to investigate."

When the utterances of the Rev. Mr. Peters were brought to the attention of the Rev. Peter J. Prendergast, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, he smiled and said:

"Those charges are a little old. A Western 'A. P. A.' paper charged, a week after Miss Morrison's death, that she had been murdered in our church.

"There could be no possible question of doubt or suspicion in the case of Miss Morrison. It was a suicide beyond the possibility of doubt. The priests had left the church, but there were two persons in the church when the tragedy happened. One was the assistant janitor; the other was the old lady who cleans out the building.

"The point is taken out of Mr. Peters's remarks by another circumstance, namely, that only one of Miss Morrison's wrists was cut, and that was the left wrist. If she had cut the right wrist, too, I believe we would have reached her in time to save her. The police were notified, and officers were here. Dr. O'Hanlon, the Deputy Coroner, came to the church, saw the body, and decided that it was a clear case of suicide. There was, therefore, no autopsy and no further inquest. The body was taken to the police station. There is no possibility that any one followed Miss Morrison into the church. Besides, she left an envelope on which she had written her name. The poor girl was insane. She had no motive to kill herself.

"It was such a plan case of suicide while insane that it obviated the necessity of rededicating or reconsecrating our church, as would have been rendered necessary by the law of the Church had there been a crime committed within the edifice. Miss Morrison was a consistent Christian. She was insane. She was conscious when reached by one of our priests and was able to understand what was said to her. The first question the priest asked her was: 'Are you sorry you did this?' She nodded her head in the affirmative."

Excise Arrests Yesterday.

The police made 87 excise arrests yesterday, against 105 the previous Sunday.

SPECIAL ITEMS TO-DAY IN SILKS.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR

One thousand lengths for Blouse Waists and Dress Skirts, in Fancy Taffetas, Chenés, Taffeta Plissé, Rayés, etc., at a very marked reduction from regular prices.

IN THE BASEMENT

Our one dollar quality of Figured India and China Silks, at 35 cents per yard.

Our $1.25 quality at 50 cents per yard.

At 50 cents per yard, we also offer a good assortment of Evening tints, in figured Pongees; they are worth 75 cents.

In Fancy Taffeta Silk the values we offer are designed to secure a prompt disposal of our present stock.

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BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. Atlantic & Vermont Avs. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Avs.

If young men like style—"smart" patterns made up in a "smart" way—we'll turn that trade-tide our way.

Why not?

The advanced styles we are showing are not obtainable elsewhere ready-made—they possess all the ear-marks of high-class custom clothes—and the prices ($10 to $35) are about half.

Our Ladies' Shirt Waists are especially made for us in confined shapes and patterns—$1 to $3.
Ladies' Sailor Hats, too, at Common Sense prices.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Do you know our $3 Derby?
Men's Washable Vests (soiled) at half price.

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CARPETINGS.

Never in the history of the Carpet trade have we offered first-class goods at such low figures.

Our "Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets,"

We think, are the best wearing carpets made;

WE GUARANTEE THEM!

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS (celebrated makes) From 50c. to 65c. per yard.

NEW WEAVE INGRAINS, Equal in effect to a Brussels, at 49c. the yard.

RUGS Our **"NEW HARTFORD,"** will pass for an Oriental, large sizes, 37½c. per square foot. Wool **"SAKAI,"** large sizes, 17½c. per square foot. Jute **"SAKAI,"** large sizes, 12½c. per square foot.

We have also made from remnants and odd pieces of all grades of carpetings, **RUGS** with borders, suitable for all kinds of rooms; just right for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences. All at remnant prices. (Bring size of rooms.)

MATTINGS.

"WE BEAT THE WORLD!"

Some patterns as low as **$3.00 PER ROLL** of forty yards. Fine fancy Chinese and Japanese, (cotton and trout line warps,) $8 and upward.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE EFFECTS OF OPIUM

What New-York Doctors Say of the British Commission's Report.

DR. HAMILTON GIVES A WARNING

The Caucasian System Never Establishes a Real Tolerance for the Drug—Use of Morphine and Cocaine.

The comparative harmlessness of opium when used by Asiatics has just been established by the report of a royal commission which was presented last week to the British Parliament. The findings of the commission do not in the least affect the strictures which have been passed by the medical profession at large upon the persistent use of this drug, or its derivatives, by Americans or Europeans.

It was said recently by a physician who had followed the practice of medicine in San Francisco that no spectacle in the world seemed more abject and pitiable than a Caucasian broken down mentally and physically by the abuse of opium, except a Chinaman who had become an alcoholic drunkard. Each of these two great branches of the human race has its natural stimulant, in which the bulk of its members can indulge without going to excess.

The English House of Commons in 1891 passed a resolution condemning the use of opium in India. A strong commission was appointed a few months later to go to India and take all the testimony on the subject which should be offered.

One of the members of this commission was Mr. Pease, one of the great Quaker Yorkshire family of that name, who believed that the traffic in opium for daily use was immoral, and should be suppressed at any cost to the revenues of the Indian Government or to the feelings of the inhabitants of Hindustan.

Mr. Pease was one of the eight members who signed the report affirming that the use of opium by the inhabitants was no worse than the use of alcoholic beverages by the inhabitants of Great Britain; that the drug was practically harmless, and even beneficial in its effect on those Asiatics who indulged in it; that no evidence was brought forward to show that the moderate use of opium shortened life. The only negative vote was cast by Mr. Wilson.

No fewer than 720 witnesses were examined by the commission, of whom 161 were medical men with Indian experience. Their testimony went to show that among the numerous Asiatic employes of the Indian Government opium intemperance was unknown; that it was useful in keeping malaria at bay in districts where the germs of ague lurked; that it enabled camel drivers and laborers to perform without any subsequent evil effects an amount of work of which they would otherwise have been incapable.

This evidence was supplemented by that of the revenue officers of the Indian Government, which tended to prove that the consumption of opium was not on the increase, and that it was not spreading, nor likely to spread, throughout the peninsula.

It was also pointed out that it would be absolutely impossible to prohibit the use of opium or the growth of the poppy which produces it, so that any attempt at prohibition would lead to smuggling on an enormous scale.

Even if prohibition could be made effective, the result would probably be a rebellion by the strongest and most warlike races in India, together with a largely increased use of alcohol and Indian hemp, which would be far more hurtful to the natives than the drug which it replaced.

The Government of India derives a revenue of between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000 a year from opium. The drug is a Government monopoly, being bought at a cheap rate from the poppy planters, and then sold at as high a price as the article will bear. Most of it is sold to the Chinese, but the Hindus themselves puchase a considerable quantity of it.

Perhaps the strongest official objection to the suppression of the growth of the opium poppy and its exudation was the fact that the Government was already at its wits' end to raise the necessary amount of revenue, including the sum derived from the sale of opium, and the imposition of fresh taxes or the doubling of those in force was looked upon as quite likely to lead to another mutiny.

Discussing the danger of opium eaters in this country taking too much comfort from the report of the Royal Commision, Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton said yesterday:

"Let me say first that there are very few opium eaters, in the old sense of the term, in this country to-day. Nearly every one who is addicted to the abuse of this drug uses morphine, which is its chief ingredient and most active alkaloid. The common method of taking morphine is to put a solution under the skin by means of a hypodermic syringe.

"Where I formerly knew dozens of men and women who chewed opium or drank laudanum, I now know scarcely one who resorts to those methods. Yet very often the taste for it is acquired by taking the drug in its crude form, or even by smoking it.

"In all my experience I have never known either a man or woman of the Caucasian race to habituate himself or herself to the use of opium or morphine without requiring larger and larger doses.

"In other words, the system of a Caucasian never establishes a real tolerance for opium. Sometimes I meet a person who has kept himself down to a fixed quantity for a limited time, but the craving for satiety ultimately grows imperative and certain, and fixed resolutions are thrown to the winds.

"The two classes whom I find have the largest number of victims of the morphine habit are physicians and dissolute women. Doctors are frequently led into the habitual use of morphine either by experimenting thoughtlessly on themselves, or through their legitimate use of it as an anodyne.

"It is curious that one of the effects of all baneful stimulants used to excess is a lowering of the whole moral tone. An alcoholic drunkard or an opium fiend will lie or steal to satisfy his craving, and if the indulgence is continued long enough, there is a complete breakdown of the whole character, often leading to criminal acts.

"Nor is the worst effect of morphine usually the consequence of taking it alone. While insanity from opium is a frequent termination of its abuse, it does not lead directly to any disease of the physical system.

"The most evil result from the habitual use of morphine to-day is that it drives its slaves to the use of either cocaine or alcohol in their efforts to free themselves from its bondage. Every one knows that the intemperate use of alcohol leads to many painful diseases. Bad as alcohol is, cocaine is far worse in its effects on mind and body, and only too many of the users of cocaine whom I have known have begun its use through the desire to cure themselves of the morphine habit.

"It cannot be denied, even from what we can see in New-York, that Asiatics have a tolerance for opium which is absent in Europeans. Our Chinese smoke opium all their lives and it never seems to hurt them. It may be that the Hindoos, who are rice eaters and almost strict vegetarians, find in opium the stimulation which our race obtains from animal food.

"One proof of the evil of opium eating is the difficulty of stopping the habit when it is once formed. Anything which requires such an effort to abandon must be bad for the human system, and no habit should be contracted which we cannot change at a moment's notice."

Dr. T. S. Robertson said he thought the decision of the Indian Opium Commission was all wrong. Speaking of his own experience, he said:

"I have seen Asiatics in the hospitals in London, and they responded as freely to opium as Caucasians would. A grain and a half of opium has had as much effect upon them as it would have had upon any white person.

"You cannot tell me that such great differences exist between the various branches of the human race. What is bad for one must be bad for the other.

"I have never known the habit of taking opium to stop of itself. It always goes on in continually increasing doses. Its direct effects upon the system are very injurious, causink a general blocking of all the excretory apparatus of the body except the skin.

"In my opinion the use of morphine in this country is on the increase, especially since the knowledge of the hypodermic syringe became common. I think that the decision of the commission was mainly the result of revenue considerations."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

AN ADDED ZEST

is given to a good dinner by the dining-room furniture being equally tasteful. Nowhere is found a larger or more varied stock of the proper fittings than at our salesrooms. Every conceivable style, shape, pattern, and design of tables, buffets, chairs, or china closets. We being manufacturers, our tempting prices induce people to

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:10 A. M.—887 St. Nicholas Avenue; brick dwelling occupied by Henry Rosenbaum and owned by Mrs. John Kelly; damage, $4,000.

3:55 A. M.—715 Ninth Avenue; brick tenement; apartments of Howard Fussell; damage, $50.

4.20 A. M.—300 Seventh Avenue; chimney of brownstone tenement; no damage.

5 A. M.—26 West Sixty-first Street; brick flathouse; apartments of Mrs. Elizabeth Fenton; damage, $250.

9:35 A. M.—72 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; brick flathouse; owned by Thomas Hagen; no damage.

11:55 A. M.—235 Broome Street; brick tenement; apartments of Sindel Weingarden; damage, $200.

3:20 P. M.—Woodhouse on southwest corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue; owned by Mrs. Coleman; damage, $50.

4:20 P. M.—231 and 233 East Forty-seventh Street; brick stable; owned by Central Stable Company; damage, $500.

9:20 P. M.—1,997 Seventh Avenue; flathouse; damage slight.

9:45 P. M.—158 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; James S. Nelson, owner; damage trifling.

O'Neill's,

6th Ave., 20th to 21st St.

LADIES', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S

Untrimmed Hats.

5,000 Choice Shapes in Milan, Neapolitan, Chip, and Fancy Braid; regular price, 1.25;

Special, **65c.**

Elegant Assortment

Trimmed Round Hats, Toques, and Turbans,

Latest Novelties,

for Walking and Carriage Wear,

Popular Prices.

LADIES'

Fancy and Plain

PARASOLS,

LATEST NOVELTIES

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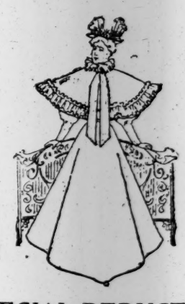
Chiffon and **Lace** Effects, Plain and Ruffled **Surah,** India, and **Gros Grain Silks,**

At Low Prices.



SPECIAL REDUCTION

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Ladies' Capes and Costumes.

Imported and Domestic **Capes** in Silks, Velvets, Broadcloths, &c., trimmed with Chiffon, elegantly Beaded or Embroidered; formerly sold at 17.75 to 55.00,

14.50 to 39.00.

Paris and Domestic

COSTUMES

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CREPONS and SILKS;

Former prices, 35.00 to 97.00,

22.00 to 30.00.

Large Variety Ladies' Dress Skirts and Waists in Silks, Crepons, &c., at Extremely Low Prices.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—There will be a meeting in the vestry rooms of the Temple Emanu-El next Thursday afternoon, at 4 o'clock of the ladies of the church, for the purpose of arranging to take part in the fair that is to be held at Madison Square Garden next December, for the benefit of the Hebrew Technical Institute and Educational Alliance.

—Charles Herring, a ticket chopper on the down-town station of the Third Avenue elevated road at Canal Street and the Bowery, was stricken with apoplexy as he stood at the ticket box yesterday afternoon. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. Herring is sixty-three years old, and lives on Staten Island.

—The Amicitia Orchestral Club will give its last concert of the season Wednesday evening, at Chickering Hall. The orchestra has sixty-five members. The programme will include Gounod's ballet music from "Faust," and Rossini's "Overture to Semiramide." S. Van Praag is the conductor of the orchestra.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the second degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—Carl Thorne, a sailor on the schooner Gen. Richards of New-Haven, Conn., was found at Baltic and Columbia Streets yesterday morning. He said he had met four men on the Bowery, New-York, and had drank with them, and then they escorted him to Brooklyn, where they beat and robbed him. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

—Daniel Carter, thirty years old, of 128 West Twenty-eighth Street, New-York, was arrested yesterday for complicity in the robbery of ninety-nine rings from the jewelry store of William McDougal, at 223 Columbia Street, on Thursday. While one man engaged the jeweler in conversation in the rear of the store the other stole the rings.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet to-day. It is expected that Mayor Schieren will sign the resolution appointing the fourteen trolley inspectors, so that the Aldermen may pass to-day upon their bonds.

—William Malone, three years old, who fell from the third story window of his home at 1,030 Pacific Street, on Friday, died yesterday.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will hold a meeting to-day.

A Washington Anniversary.

The one hundred and sixth anniversary of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States was celebrated in the old St. John's Chapel, in Varick Street, last night under the auspices of the Washington Continental Guards.

The organization, in the old Continental blue and buff uniform, was present under the command of Capt. John G. Norman, and occupied the front row of pews in the church. Judson Kilpatrick Post, No. 143, G. A. R., was also present. The Rev. Dr. P. A. H. Brown, the pastor of the church, made an address.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chicago, April 28.—Attorney T. H. Gault of the Society for the Prevention of Crime was attacked yesterday while overseeing the destruction of a lot of slot machines by an unknown man, who struck him on the head with a nail-studded club, and then escaped in the confusion. Mr. Gault's silk hat stopped the force of the blow, and kept the nails from piercing through his skull.

Rome, Ga., April 28.—The Merchants' National Bank has suspended. It is believed that all the depositors will be paid in full. The Directors hope to reopen the institution soon, with a new President. The deposits amounted to $165,000.

Albany, N. Y., April 28.—John Ham, formerly manager for Henry Russell, the wholesale flour

Monday
April 29 1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ONCE BELLE OF THE BALL

Traits and Events in the Life of Delia Tudor Stewart Parnell.

"A WOMAN WITH A CHARMED LIFE"

Mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, Gifted, Odd, and Poor—Family Characteristics—"Old Ironside."

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 28.—Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell has been of sympathetic interest to the people of two continents during the last ten days, and there are new and interesting facts in connection with the woman and the murderous assault.

"She comes from tough stock," said Edward Tudor of Boston, who is her cousin, standing on the wide porch of historical "Old Ironside" the other night, when the household of strangers were rejoicing over the possibility of her recovering. "She is a woman with a charmed life," was the observation of Dr. W. H. Shipps, her physician, who was among the last to admit that she was on the mend.

Here is a woman of eighty, who had lived in contempt of routine and conventionalities, either enjoying a feast or experiencing a famine, who survives a blow that would have killed an ordinary woman. The bulldog tenacity of her distinguished father, Rear Admiral Stewart, shows itself in his remarkable daughter. She survives the blow, but it is doubtful whether she will ever tell the story of the crime. It is believed that her speech will be impaired and her memory defective.

No Jersey woman, and, in fact, few women in this country, has had so many events crowded into their lives as Mrs. Parnell. She has lived eighty years of tension and excitement, and was until a few hours before the assault as bright as at any time in the days when she was called in Washington and Boston "charming Délia Tudor Stewart of New-Jersey."

It was sad to see the belle of the inaugural ball of William Henry Harrison and the mother of the "uncrowned King of Ireland" stretched on a cot in a humble farmer's cottage, unconscious, with scarred face and battered head. The woman had of herself the evidence of poverty, and her immediate environments were distressing.

It cannot be said that they are so much improved in the "Old Ironsides" mansion itself, with its wide halls and twenty-two spacious chambers. It was in days gone by the finest residence in New-Jersey, and was good enough for the residence during two Summers of Iturbide, the Emperor of Mexico, who, after leaving here, was shot on the steps of the imperial palace. There is a harsh blending of the old and the new in the decorations and furniture of the house. The bric-à-brac, paintings, and interesting bits of furniture were sold or given away. The farm has 200 acres in it. It is fast going to decay. It is now being farmed by a local canning establishment.

Mrs. Parnell, although not born in the State of New-Jersey, was brought to "Old Ironsides," when two years old. Her father, Commodore Stewart, took possession of the estate in 1816, and died in 1869. Here Mrs. Parnell passed her girlhood. She was given an education of greater breadth and character than that of young women in that day and generation. She had mastered languages and sciences, and was well read in literature. She was an essayist and a poet. She wrote much that was published, and during her lonely and dark hours at "Old Ironsides," she continued to write verses and dissertations. She has several trunks full of her own manuscripts.

Mrs. Parnell was well known in society in Philadelphia and New-York, and it was in Washington and Boston, where her gifts were most appreciated and where she shone with unusual brilliancy. Her mother was a Tudor, and they were of good New-England stock. She had relatives in Washington also, and she was a central figure at every State function. She came back to Bordentown at the close of each season to rest. She met John Henry Parnell in 1842. He was at attaché of the English Legation. They were introduced to each other at the Harrison inaugural ball, and a courtship of a year transplanted the Jersey flower to Irish soil.

They lived on the Parnell estate, at Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, for six years. This was made famous by Tom Moore's poem, "Sweet Vale of Avoca." In 1847, during the famine in Ireland, she did much to relieve the distress among the poor. It was not until 1869 that she inherited "Old Ironsides." Her father died in that year, and the day of the Commodore's funeral was a general holiday. After the Commodore's death, Mrs. Parnell, who was a widow, and her daughter Fanny, became the sole occupants of the estate. Fanny Parnell was a poet as well as a lecturer and devoted to the interests of her brother. She spent much time in this country organizing Land Leagues and preparing literature in the interest of Irish home rule. After the death of Fanny, Mrs. Parnell took up the Irish League work and left "Old Ironsides" to the weeds and the tramps.

During the last few years Mrs. Parnell has been land poor. Whenever she did obtain money, instead of improving her land, she invested it. She and Fanny both had a mania for Wall Street, and they frequently went without the necessities of life to indulge themselves.

Those who know the Parnells declare that their chief trait is to wander and live abroad. They never knew or even cared for a family tree, and "Old Ironsides" seems to bear witness to this peculiarity. When Annie and Fanny Parnell came over to America to work up the Land League sentiment, Mrs. Parnell chose to remain entirely at her home. No sooner had Annie returned to Ireland and Fanny to "Old Ironsides" than Mrs. Parnell found it comfortable to be in New-York. After Fanny died her mother became a wanderer, accepting the hospitality of any home that was opened to her.

John Parnell, who is now in Ireland, lived for some years on a small plantation in the southwestern part of Georgia. He was a bachelor who cared more for chess and mathematics than for money. Mrs. Parnell's daughter Annie is now Mrs. McDermott, and lives in County Wicklow, Ireland. Frederick Tudor is her first cousin. There are many Tudors in Boston and vicinity who are related to her, but there has been little or no exchange of relationship between them. Edward Stewart, the half brother, is a Newark business man. He has been in litigation at times with his sister over property in Philadelphia and at Bordentown, but relations are friendly now. Mrs. Parnell preferred to live among strangers. Those called to her bedside when she was first injured were Mrs. Knaud of New-York, an Irish League worker, and Mrs. William Stull of Trenton, who was the associate of Fanny Parnell. Her relatives know little or nothing about her affairs. Her confidences were always given to strangers.

Mrs. Parnell has many eccentricities she inherited from her father. At regular intervals she imagined that she was going to die of starvation, and would not hesitate to throw herself on public charity. She was almost penniless just before the assault was made. In answer to Mrs. Knaud's invitation to go to New-York, she wrote that she had but 10 cents, and was living on bread and coffee. The next day she received the check for $10, for part of which she was assaulted. Her relatives are now in control, and are looking after her wants. The kindly offer of assistance from Land Leagues and Irish associations all over the United States are appreciated, but not needed.

There is scarcely an old inhabitant of Bordentown but relates some interesting reminiscence of Mrs. Parnell or her father. The old lady was a qauint figure on the streets of the town. She was always poorly clad, and she was conscious of it, for one day Mrs. Stull, who was with her often, said:

"Ma, ain't you afraid to go up and down the roads alone? The tramps may rob you."

"No, dear girl, the tramps will never bother me, for I look too much like a tramp myself."

There were times when she would "spruce up," as she termed it. She then wore a bonnet trimmed with green ribbon, and a brown dres, and would go visiting. She would harness an old white horse to a rickety chaise, a quarter of a century old, leave Land Leagues and speculations at home, and treat her friends in Bordentown to a delightful call, when she would discuss her favorite authors and relate anecdotes about the great men she had met, and be once more the charming Delia Tudor Stewart of many days gone by.

MANAGER BELKNAP DEAD

Disappeared from His Bridgeport Theatre and Appeared in White Plains—Thought to be Suicide.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 28.—Charles J. Belknap, who mysteriously disappeared from his home at Bridgeport, Conn., where he was manager of the Auditorium, came to White Plains at 5 o'clock last evening and went to a gold cure institute. He stated he desired treatment for nervousness, and said he drank a quart of liquor that day.

He retired and was found shortly afterward, partly out of bed, with his head hanging down. He was raised, and it was found that he was unconscious.

A doctor who is under treatment, and Dr. Schmid, a local physician, were called. Their efforts were unsuccessful, and Belknap died at 11 o'clock, without having regained consciousness

It is supposed that he took besides the liquor a drug. This theory is borne out by the fact that he had tried to buy chloral at a local drug store, but did not get it.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 28.—Word was received here this afternoon of the death of Charles J. Belknap. He was manager of the Auditorium Theatre of this city and one of the best-known theatrical managers in New-England.

He left this city yesterday morning, but did not tell where he was going. When the members of the company at the theatre last night called for their salaries there was no money there to pay them.

SALARIES OF ACTORS MUST DROP

Managers Combining to Put an End to the Greatest Obstacle to the Success of Their Business.

Evidences are accumulating fast that the halcyon days of the American actor, so far as dictating terms of salary are concerned, are very nearly at an end. The ill-advised competition of managers for the services of certain actors and actresses has resulted in a scale of salaries which no other profession enjoys, and the average actor of to-day draws more money for his work on the stage than he did during war times, when everything was inflated, including the currency of the Nation. A dollar now will purchase twice what it would then, and in every other business salaries have been adjusted to meet the changed condition of affairs. The actor alone continues to enjoy the same pay for his work, and in many cases more, and, of course, the long-suffering public has to meet the bill.

"We have a good deal of complaint," said a leading manager to a reporter for The New-York Times, "about the price for seats at many of our first-class theatres. Even the wealthy classes object to paying $2 for an orchestra chair, and record a mental protest every time they do so, and they are perfectly right. It is too much money to pay for an evening's entertainment, especially just now when all kinds of business are depressed. But they make a great mistake in casting all the blame on the managers. As matter of fact, a first-class performance cannot be given in our best theatres with the present scale of actors' salaries unless this price is paid for the choice seats. The general public has no idea of the exorbitant wages paid to some of their favorite actors. They are far in excess of all reason when the amount of work rendered for the money is considered, and they have reached this point simply because managers, instead of combining and acting together for their own interests and that of the public, have engaged in a cut-throat game of competition for certain men and women of the stage.

"The prospect now is that all this is to be changed. An earnest effort is being made to unite managers of this city and also of traveling combinations in a mutual protection society, and the outlook is very promising for a successful issue to the movement. One of the first objects of the association will be to establish a fixed salary list for each line of business, from which the members will not deviate, at least to any very great extent. The actors already understand this, and there is a good deal of alarm on the Rialto in consequence. When salaries are brought down to a reasonable figure managers can afford to place the price of admission in the theatre at such a rate that a man of moderate income can afford to treat his family to a night at the theatre without impoverishing himself. The reduction has got to come, and the sooner it comes the sooner theatrical business will improve and the actor will find himself the one most benefited, for a few such seasons as the last two will leave the majority of players without an occupation."

AN AUXILIARY BISHOP, PERHAPS

The Rumor that Archbishop Corrigan Is to Have an Assistant—Next Wednesday's Meeting.

The old rumor that an auxiliary Bishop is to be appointed for the New-York Roman Catholic Archdiocese has been revived with so much insistence that much interest attaches to the meeting next Wednesday of the consulters and irremovable rectors of the archdiocese.

The meeting is the regular monthy gathering of Archbishop Corrigan's consulters and the missionary rectors, who might select three names of priests from which the head of the Church would select an auxiliary Bishop if he did not choose him from as many nominees presented by the Bishops of the province.

Such action may be taken, although Father Connolly, the Archbishop's secretary, who voices his superior's views with authority, says that there is no need of an auxiliary Bishop, and that he had not heard of any nominations to be made on Wednesday. Mgr. Farley and Fathers McGean and Flood who are consulters to the Metropolitan and of the archdiocese, knew of no such action as contemplated.

Judging by the revival of old lines of attack on one hand and of eulogy on the other by carpers against the Archbishop and friends of those with whom he has had disciplinary relations, the rumor appears to have been revived either for the purpose of "counting heads" or to foment enmity against or distrust in the Rev. Charles H. Colton, rector of St. Stephen's.

Father Colton is classed in this controversy as the Archbishop's candidate, and it was he who was lauded in Cardinal Ledochowski's letter of Jan. 19 to Archbishop Corrigan as having placed St. Stephen's—Dr. McGlynn's former charge—on a footing of financial prosperity.

Some claim that the letter was in reply to one from the Archbishop which asked that he have the power to appoint an auxiliary Bishop, and they also claim that the Cardinal's refusal to authorize a personal power of appointment was suppressed.

In the circumstances, Father Colton would have to be one of the nominees of the meeting Wednesday, and afterward to be approved of and selected from the three nominees and three priests named by the Bishops of the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

Loss of the Sakie Shepard.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 28.—The steam barge Sakie Shepard of Port Huron sprang aleak and sank in Lake Erie, about five miles off Turtle Island, yesterday afternoon. She was loaded with salt, and was bound for this city. When the leak was discovered, Capt. George Haywood and four of the crew put off in a yawl for Vienna, Mich., for help, and reached that place in safety. The engineer, Albert Hamlin, and the cook, Elmer Brown, were left on the barge. Brown jumped overboard, and it is believed that he was drowned, but Hamlin was rescued.

Frank Vand Der Stucken Released.

Frank Van Der Stucken has been released by the Arion Society from his contract with it as conductor, and will sail for Europe on the Trave to-morrow, to return to begin in October a contract of six years as conductor of the Symphony Orchestra of Cincinnati.

The Arion Society declined unanimously at first to receive Mr. Van Der Stuken's resignation, but the Board of Trustees consented to release him from his engagement, while deeply regretting that only interest in his welfare swayed them.

One of Sylvester Cahill's Heirs.

CRANFORD, April 28.—One of the heirs of Sylvester Cahill, who died here recently, is Sylvester Cahill, a nephew, who will receive about $80,000. Mr. Cahill has been in abject poverty for a number of years, and for ten months has been an inmate of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, in Elizabeth. He formerly was Warden of the county jail at Elizabeth.

NATIONAL GUARD NEXT

The Jersey Senate Committee Will Search for Extravagance There.

FIELDS ENOUGH FOR A YEAR'S WORK

The World's Fair Commission and the State Dairy Commissioner Among the Departments to be Probed.

TRENTON, April 28.—The Senatorial investigation would have been concluded several weeks ago had it not been for public opinion. The politicians were anxious that the work of probing should stop, because New-Jersey could not stand such a hard spasm of virtue, but the committee has gone beyond the influence of politicians and their party. This was demonstrated when two prominent Republicans were caught in the net a week ago, and very thoroughly exposed, and if there is anything reliable in the current rumors, other Republicans will suffer.

Counselor W. H. Corbin is authority for the statement that the committee has more work mapped out than it can possibly do in a year, and that it will not be able to conclude its work for the meeting of the Legislature in June, but will only make a partial report and go on with the work so that a full report may be made to the next Legislature.

There is considerable agitation in military circles because the National Guard is to come in for an investigation. It will be not only a search for extravagances, but for lack of discipline in certain quarters. The Jersey National Guard costs the State considerable money, much to the distrust of the ordinary taxpayer, and the disgust of the agriculturists. The expense of the Guard last year was $130,882. A long season of rifle practice is maintained. There is a yearly camp for one of the brigades, and the week of camp is one of much gayety. The State Capitol is practically transferred to Sea Girt, where much official business is done because the heads of departments are temporarily there.

The object of the investigation is to find out whether all the luxuries that are enjoyed by the officers are paid for by themselves or by the State. The impression prevails that a good many bottles of wine and a good many soft-shelled crabs are included in the legitimate expenses of the camp. It is also charged that ammunition is used for private purposes, and that a private corporation, known as the New-Jersey State Rifle Association, has erected a clubhouse on the State's property and adjoining the camp proper, where there is considerable revelry, much to the chagrin of the officers and men who are not members, and to the destruction of the general discipline of the camp. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union complains that the State allows the liquor law to be violated by the selling of liquor both at the club and at the camp restaurant.

There is a division of sentiment among the Guardsmen about the investigation. Many of the rank and file would be satisfied to see a general shaking-up, because they believe that the officers, and particularly those who wear stars and eagles, get a good many of the good things of this earth at the expense of the State. The investigation, of course, would have to proceed through the Quartermaster General's Department, and the officers on Gen. Donnelly's staff court the investigation.

Another line of investigation will be the World's Fair Commission. This commission has not yet settled up its affairs. Only recently it received an appropriation of $12,000 to pay a number of bills. Since the close of the Exposition, serious charges have been made. The farmers, in particular, have been the loudest in their demand for investigation, claiming that they were deprived of the means to put up an exhibit worthy of the State, and that too much money went for feasting. It is charged further, that the New-Jersey Building was not always open to the citizens of the State, because the Commissioners used it for the entertainment of their friends.

The State Dairy Commissioner, who has been expending from $12,000 to $14,000 a year, is also to be put upon the rack.

Probably the most interesting line of evidence will be when the affairs of the Electrical Subway Commission are taken up. The commission is now out of existence, its abolishment being one of the very first acts of the Republican Legislature. The commission was created to have control of the right of way of all electric-light companies, trolley lines, and telephone companies. The idea of the commission was to get all the wires under ground, but it is charged that it was made a body to torture large and small corporations, and the squeezing out of them large contributions for the Democratic campaign fund. This was the supposition at the time, but now other operations who were squeezed are coming to the front and giving valuable information to the committee.

The commission consisted of United States Senator James Smith, Jr., Allan McDermott, chairman of the Democratic Committee, and Miles Ross.

Joseph Hulme, the head clerk in the Treasurer's Department, will bow himself out of that office on Tuesday next. He resigned at the request of the Treasurer, and leaves in disgrace he has held for nine years, under a cloud. There is much expression on the part of Republicans in particular against the committee for not having recalled Hulme after he made his confession of collecting $12,000 of tribute money from the banks in Burlington County. It is argued that he should have been made to produce his bank books, to show how and where he expended this money.

Col. Van Cleef, besides being Secretary of the State Board of Corporation Assessors, and very frequently the counsel for the State Board of Assessors, and who owned the copyright railroad map of Newjersey, is likely to lose his valuable position. It is understood that he is to go on the stand again on next Tuesday and explain how he was 28,000 maps short in the 41,000 for which the State paid him.

There is considerable sympathy expressed for Van Cleef, for he was an exceedingly popular young man, having been on the staff of three Governors, and prominent in all the State functions during the last ten years.

VETERAN FIREMEN GET REDRESS

Discharged Democrats in the Auditor's Office, Brooklyn, Go to Law.

George W. Palmer, Republican, shortly after assuming the office of Controller of Brooklyn, discharged Clerks Daniel O'Reilly, Theodore A. Drake, Frederick A. Davis, and William A. Brown, veteran firemen and all Democrats, employed in the Auditor's office. The men said that their discharge was illegal, as their positions were protected under the law for veteran firemen.

They carried the matter to the courts, and on Saturday Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, granted four writs of mandamus, commanding the Board of Audit to reinstate the four men as clerks.

Beat His Sick Wife.

Mrs. Betsey Grady of 54 Herkimer Place, Brooklyn, was taken to the Kings County Hospital, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, yesterday, suffering from severe injuries caused by her husband while he was drunk Saturday night.

She had been ill for a week with typhoid malarial fever, and was very weak. Grady is a painter, and, after getting paid on Saturday, he got drunk, went home, and beat his wife.

Grady was arrested and locked up.

A Brooklyn Pastor Resigns.

The Rev. George W. Greenwood has resigned as the pastor of the West End Baptist Church, Forty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn. He has been in charge of the church for nine years, and at one time was the editor of The Georgetown Courier and The Georgetown Citizen. The reason he resigned is that he desired to go abroad and give Bible readings and lectures. He will sail for England on May 29.

A Brooklyn Church Dedicated.

The Vanderveer Park Methodist Episcopal Church, at Avenue D and East Thirty-eighth Street, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday. The sermon was delivered in the afternoon by Chaplain McCabe. The Rev. George H. Simons is pastor of the church. The services were in German and English.

AMATEUR ACTING IN ALBANY

Two Ambitious Productions to be Undertaken by Leaders of Society in the State Capital.

ALBANY, April 28.—Two ambitious undertakings are under way in Albany. They are the presentation of "Fair Rosamund" in the open air by society ladies and gentlemen, and the production of an original opera, "The Buccaneers," by members of Company A, Tenth Battalion.

"Fair Rosamund" is to be given on June 5 and 6 at the Corning farmhouse grounds, Kenwood, under the auspices of Mrs. John V. L. Pruyn, who possesses the copyright on the play for the United States and Canada. When abroad in 1886, Mrs. Pruyn witnessed a production of the piece on Wimbledon Common by a number of society people, and, believing that a reproduction could be successfully made here, secured from Lady Archibald Campbell copies of the costumes worn by the members of the cast. "Fair Rosamund" is an adaptation from Tennyson's "Becket." The cast for the June production will include some of the best amateur talent in the capital. Dr. Arthur G. Root is to portray Henry II., Van Rensselaer Erving Herbert of Bosham, De Witt Walsh John of Oxford, Miss Huybertie L. Pruyn Eleanor, Queen of England; Miss Caverley Rosamund, and Miss Cora L. Oliver Rosamund's maid. Miss Caverley is an Albanian, and a member of The Strollers. Dr. Root, who will wear a full suit of armor, has a rich baritone voice.

"The Buccaneers" was written by William S. Corliss, and the music was composed by Frederick W. Mills. Both gentlemen have in the past produced some very clever things of the same order. The opera is built on the doings of Capt. Kidd, the scenes being laid in New-York City, on shipboard, and on the island of Madagascar. The comedy element is given to the opera by an Irishman, Mike McManus, who masquerades as the famous skipper and pirate. There is a love story running through the opera, giving a tinge of sentimentality and romance to the piece.

The characters are to be assumed by members of Company A, even to females. Mr. Corliss will have the part of McManus; Dr. A. G. Root that of Eben Earlybird, the beadle, and W. B. Coates that of his wife; Capt. A. L. Judson will be the Governor Fletcher, Justus Haswell the Queen of Madagascar, and Samuel Anable the Pissy Fitzgerald, with dance. Original scenery is being painted for the production. That of the first act will represent the Battery as it existed in 1695, when New-Amsterdam was under foreign rule.

The May festival of the Albany Musical Association will be of three days' duration, from May 6 to 9. Bache's "Passion Music" will be sung. The festival is under the direction of Arthur Mees. The chorus will consist of 350 voices, and Seidl's Orchestra, St. Paul's boy chorus of Troy, Miss Edith M. Youmans, Mrs. Carl Alves, Mr. William H. Rieger, Mr. Watkin Mills, and Mr. Ericsson F. Bushnell will assist.

OF INTEREST TO POLITICIANS

William H. Law, whose speech in favor of the reorganization of Tammany Hall attracted much attention at the January meeting of the Tammany General Committee, said recently, in speaking of ex-Mayor Grant's plan for the reconstruction of the organization:

"I think ex-Mayor Grant's views are very sound, and that if some such idea is carried out it will be greatly to the benefit of the Democratic Party in this city. The type of men mentioned by ex-Mayor Grant to go upon a committee composed of 50 or 100 men could act in an advisory capacity and materially assist the district leaders in properly directing their work. I believe that there is a great future for Tammany, and I believe also that its most prominent men are anxious to do whatever is best for the organization. It is plain that something in the way of reconstruction and a departure from old conditions is necessary."

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Lawrence Delmour is called "boss" by his friends because he is practically Mr. Croker's political representative in this city now. Most of the Tammany men who want advice now seek out Mr. Delmour and get it from him. He does not like being referred to as "boss," however, and he declares that he has no more to say about organization affairs than any other man in Tammany's Executive Committee. But the adherents of Mr. Croker in the Wigwam all look to him for their instructions.

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Something was the matter at the meeting of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, at which the new Sachems were elected. While about 600 members were in and out of the hall while the election was in progress, only 384 votes were cast. It is certain that some of those who did not vote refrained from doing so because they did not like the ticket and there was no opposition ticket. One of the members of the society said: "I guess the real reason why several members present did not vote was that the payment of $1 is necessary before a member can cast his ballot. I imagine that there were very few who did not vote because they did not like the ticket."

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The annual meeting of the Tammany Society for the purpose of installing the newly-elected Sachems will be held on May 13, and it will probably be followed by a special meeting, at which many new members will be elected.

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Several of the Tammany men are advocating the nomination this year of a ticket made up wholly of new names, with the exception of those of Judges Van Wyck and Newburger of the City Court, who are almost certain to be renominated. Such a plan would leave County Clerk Henry D. Purroy, as well as Register Levy, off the ticket.

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The enrolled Republicans of the Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Assembly District have resolved that Col. Waring should be removed from office because of comments on the Grand Army of the Republic and organized labor. They sent their resolutions to the Mayor.

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Ex-Mayor Thomas F. Gilroy is expected to arrive from Europe on the steamship Paris next Saturday. His friends say that he has not yet determined on what business he will engage in.

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The story that F. S. Gibbs is entirely out of politics is probably based on the belief that he will be reapportioned out of his old political bailiwick by the reapportionment to be made by the Board of Aldermen in June, under the new Constitution.

The Brooklyn Club Celebrates.

The Brooklyn Club celebrated its thirtieth anniversary on Saturday night. Ex-Congressman Joseph C. Hendrix, its President, presided. There were a number of informal speeches. There were present J. C. Hendrix, N. C. Carmen, D. M. Somers, H. J. Ketcham, H. B. Scharman, H. B. Hubbard, T. W. Gilbert, F. Campbell, M. J. Davidson, William C. Smith, A. M. Cahoone, G. V. Brower, J. S. Loomis, E. W. Bliss, William Barrie, C. C. Brown, A. Gibb, C. D. Burwell, W. S. Vanderwort, E. Fishel, A. Josephson, R. A. Davison, J. C. Maguire, F. C. Cocheu, F. C. Dexter, E. J. Grant, E. C. Lockwood, H. Earle, J. C. Howell, H. C. King, J. C. Reilly, W. D. Sargent, William J. Carr, N. S. Bentley, A. J. Perry, J. A. McKay, George P. Merrill, T. B. Clarke, James H. Race, H. Adams, Jr., J. H. Hanan, J. F. Edwards, F. C. Niebuhr, W. H. Reynolds, T. J. Kenna, E. J. Patchen, W. D. Steele, J. C. Russell, C. Marchall, A. E. Lamb, S Richards, T. W. Ridgway, George L. Fox, S. S. Whitehouse, George Drakely, F. Williams, J. B. Woodward, J. B. Ladd, F. H. Brown, S. R. Probasco, J. C. Bergen, E. H. Baker, W. F. Ford, S. Condict, E M Grout, G W. Chauncey, H. C. Duval, William Berri, H. S. Hart, G. Loeser, H. W. Ormsbee, J. S. Swan, J. A. Sterry, C. A. Gallony, W. S. Badger, T. A. Tweedy, and H. C. Anthony.

LIKE THE NORSE GALLEY

Modern Yacht Builders Copying the Old Norse Vikings.

VALKYRIE TO HAVE MORE FOREFOOT

Will Not Be Cut Away Like the Thistle and Old Valkyrie—English Designers Following the American Yachts.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, April 20.—The first ship from the Old World that arrived on the American shores must have strongly resembled the build of the most recent racing yacht. The models, fragments, and illustrations of the galley in which the Norse Viking ravaged the coasts of Britain, Ireland, France, and Spain present in their general outline, and particularly in their long, canoe-shaped bow, a craft more or less identical with the Valkyrie, the Vigilant, and the more recent Ailsa. Eric Rande, the pirate Viking of Iceland, had to fly from Iceland to Greenland, and thereafter coasted southward till he discovered the continent of America, centuries antecedent to the voyage of Columbus. Since the Norse galley may have found shelter in Rhode Island, it is curious that at Bristol are now building, with a similar configuration of bow, yachts that are creating not a little alarm in the Old World.

The forty-rater built by Fife of Fairlie, and about ready for launching there, has a bow very similar to look at to Herreshoffs' Vigilant, and the same firm has completed a five-rater and a two-and-one-half-rater, the hulls of which have evidently been inspired by Herreshoffs' Dakota. And all of them have the canoe-shaped body and elongated bow so characteristic of the Norse galley, fragments of which craft have been exhumed from the earthen mounds heaped over the Scottish and Norse warriors slain in the fierce battle of Largs many centuries ago. Since Largs is only about three miles distant from Fairlie, the coincidence is curious.

Ailsa, the Mediterranean record of which cutter points to her being the British champion in the Autumn matches at New-York for the America's Cup, is the most advanced of the new type of the British racing yacht, and, unless for her fin, bulb lead keel, and counter, might pass for a beamy and huge edition of the old Norse galley. The Faroe Island fishing boats, as might have been anticipated, retain a good deal of the form of the old Norse galley, and, while famous sea boats, are fast either with oars or sails even in their turbulent sea.

The second race between Ailsa and Britannia in a strong breeze at Nice for Mr. J. Gordon Bennett's Challenge Cup, value £500, and £500 in money, has apparently settled the surmise that Ailsa is only "a fair-weather bird" and not a dangerous antagonist for the cup defender in anything like a blow. With a "scatter" of wind that laid both cutters over the rail when close-hauled, Ailsa had a double reef down, while Britannia carried a single reef and carried her canvas better, as her mainsail topmasts lowered, which was equivalent to having another reef down. Britannia is a stiffer cutter than Valkyrie was, but not stiff enough to overcarry Valkyrie to the extent of an extra reef down.

To guess from the Vigilant's record here against the Britannia, she would have beaten both the Britannia and Ailsa in the two breezy races they have had in the Mediterranean. There was quite enough of reaching on both days for her to have beaten the Britannia and Ailsa, but the Herreshoff difficulty will be to unite a fine and a bad weather boat. Mr. G. L. Watson regards this problem as impossible to solve, but he will, no doubt, in the new Valkyrie try to come as near it as possible. This cutter has got her frames in place and is being planked up, but no dimensions are given away. Unquestionably she will be a better hard-weather cutter than the Valkyrie, but whether this may be by being more handy owing to carrying less than Britannia even or by some newer form of lines in the hull will only come to light after trials.

The new Valkyrie is not to be raced in the early Thames or Dover matches. Indeed, the general construction precludes this. At the Clyde regattas the test will take place between the Valkyrie or Ailsa, and will extend from the first to the middle of July, after which the faster of the two will sail for New-York. The Clyde affords the best possible waters for smooth-water sailing, with occasional hard blows and unsteady squalls, and the comparative speeds of the Ailsa and Valkyrie can be well seen, unless in rough water. The month of July in Clyde is notorious for soft winds and flat calms, just the weather that suits to a fit the Ailsa, and it is far from improbable that she may come out of the trials first yacht.

The Ailsa carries a balloon or club topsail of extravagant size, but no doubt the Valkyrie will be fitted with a larger one. Hitherto Watson's cutters have been rather short of head canvas, dependent on the forefoot of the Thistle and Valkyrie being rather cut away. It is not probable that this build will be risked in the new Valkyrie. In Fife's new forty-rater the fin is carried forward fro the keel by an easy curve into the forefoot, and Watson may follow the example. In Fife's forty the keel is deepest and the lead heaviest amidships, an evident advantage in staying, and the stern post is, besides, very heavily raked. The Ailsa has an advantage of from ten to twenty seconds in staying over the Britannia, and Watson will do his best to improve on this.

It was observed that the Vigilant lost from fifteen to twenty seconds in staying when racing against the Britannia, which enabled the Britannia to work into the weather berth, when otherwise she could not have done, but, of course, the leverage of the low ballast in a keel cutter enables her to follow her helm quicker than a centreboard could do it. "Low ballast makes a keen boat," an old yachtsman remarked once, and any one who has steered a lead keeler knows the truth of the remark.

Ailsa and Britannia are both on their way home from Nice for an overhaul before the Thames matches begin. Whether the Prince of Wales will continue to race the Ailsa, after Britannia has been so badly beaten no one knows, but it will be a pity if the Britannia should haul down her flag before all the bad weather has gone. Since Ailsa and the new Valkyrie will be busy spoiling one another at the Clyde regattas, Britannia might have some rare chances of both flukes and prizes to herself.

Lord Dunraven has been having some hard study at the Mediterranean regattas, but has gone into training for America's Cup races. His sixty-ton cruiser L'Esperance has sailed from Southampton to meet Lord Dunraven at Gibraltar for a cruise to the Azores and home to the English Channel. Lord Dunraven holds a sailing master's certificate, but what will draw more sympathy with many, he was born in Limerick, and is, therefore, an Irishman. Limerick fishhooks have a great name for holding, and it is hoped he may get one fastened into the America's Cup.

Herreshoff's ten-rater Dakota has landed £630 prize money in the Mediterranean, besides capturing various art prizes. Her owner, Mr. Henry Allan of the Allan Line, Glasgow, it was rumored, intended to sell the Dakota in the Mediterranean, but her prize money in the Clyde, at Cannes, and Nice, has altered his intention. A tenrater that can capture in prize money in one season her original cost is not a craft to be parted with. Her only dangerous opponent in the Clyde last Summer was Fife's ten-rater Lillith, but it is rumored that she will not be fitted out this coming Summer, in which case the Dakota will have to race against the twenties, which she can do successfully.

"American abortions" are the popular class of yachts in the old country at the present time. By American abortions is meant the exaggeration of the American build, which years ago, through our repeated and unsuccessful attempts to recapture the America's Cup, impressed the British yacht designer to such an extent that he has lost his head over the American build. One trouble that dismayed our designers was how they could adopt centreboards in some such shape or form that the innovation would not hurt the feelings of the orthodox British yachtsmen.

Mr. G. L. Watson risked the adoption of the American centreboard in his ten-rater Dora, built for Messrs. Bryce and Richard Allan, who were in some measure implicated in the importation of American ideas, and the centreboard Dora was an unmistakable success. But the success of the Dora gave rise to various protests against her build, one of which was that shifting the centreboard meant shifting ballast, against which trimming of a yacht the Yacht Racing Association had a very stringent rule. As Mr. Watson explained, the objections to a centreboard were the lateral resistance it afforded, and, if loaded, the stability it also afforded.

But these were most valued points in an ordinary keel boat, and could not be objected to. The raising of the centreboard might be of service in running off the wind, he confessed, but at the same time it lessened stability and could not, therefore, be regarded as an unmixed advantage. But a war of words written and spoken ensued, with the result that the Yacht Racing Association sanctioned centreboards. However, the American centreboard innovation gave way before the American fin and bulb keel novelty, for the classes over ten-raters, and latterly centreboards are mainly confined to the smaller classes, where amateurs supply the place of shifting ballast.

The repeal of the old measurement rule, which included beam, led to the discovery that the American type of build, in which broad and shallow hulls gave a speed unknown to the deep and narrow hull, was the correct one. But, without the experience of the build which Americans have had, our designers are running into ridiculous extremes. In some of the smallest classes the beam is about two-thirds of the length, giving the craft some resemblance to an oval soup plate, over which an excessive area of canvas is set. The stability of these boats will be all right up to a certain point, but those sailed without ballast are pretty certain to add to our list of capsizes for the season, and, of course, the adoption of the American build will be blamed for disasters to these abortions. As every sailor knows, small craft must be nursed through bad squalls and heavy seas, but how a floating soup plate will be luffed through a heavy gust promises to be a problem.

DR. R. W. BUCHANAN'S LAST SUNDAY

He Will Be Executed on Wednesday Unless Appeals to the Court Succeed—His Wife Visits Him.

SING SING, N. Y., April 28.—Dr. Robert W. Buchanan, who is under sentence of death in Sing Sing Prison, was visited by his wife this afternoon, and she spent three hours with him talking over the condition of his case. He has within the past few days paid more attention to his spiritual affairs than before, but even now he has more hope than ever before of securing a new trial.

His counsel also visited him this afternoon, and had a talk with him. He claims that under Sections 503 and 504 of the Code Dr. Buchanan will have to be resentenced by a competent committing magistrate, and that the Governor has no power in granting a respite to fix the date of sentence, as he has in the case for May 1.

On the other hand, Warden Sage has found, in the annual report of the Attorney General, an opinion rendered in October, 1893, which is to the effect that in a case of this kind, where the respite does not extend over eight weeks from the date of the act of sentence, a resentence is not necessary. The doctor's counsel says he will make application to-morrow, before some Judge in New-York, probably Judge Brown, for a writ of habeas corpus, and, in case it is denied, will take an appeal to the United States Supreme Court, which will act as another stay.

The argument will be based on the fact that there is newly-discovered evidence, and the case will be reviewed from beginning to end. Meanwhile, the Warden has sent out his invitations to the witnesses, who are to be present at the execution, to attend on next Wednesday morning, May 1, when, unless he is deterred by the courts, he will carry out the sentence of execution on Dr. Buchanan.

The prisoner keeps up courage, has a good appetite, and sleeps soundly at night.

CELEBRATED WITH STOLEN MONEY

A Jersey City Boy Robs a Grocer, and with Three Companions Seeks Excitement in New-York.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 28.—Michael Moran, a grocer at 5 Crawford Street, reported to the police on Saturday night that $30 had been stolen from his money drawer some time during the day.

The police learned to-day that Willie Garrisen, commonly called "Snapper," after the jockey, had been spending money freely. He bought knives, baseballs, and bats for all his boy friends. He, Willie Bailey, Barney Sands, and George King went to New-York at midnight last night. On their way up Cortlandt Street they met a one-armed soldier, to whom Garrison gave 50 cents. A block further up the street they encountered three tramps, whom Garrison gave 50 cents each. Then he and his companions boarded a Sixth Avenue car and rode up and down the length of the route until 8 A. M., when they returned home and were arrested.

Sands, Bailey, and King, who told the story, said that Garrison paid all the expenses. Garrison denied that he had stolen the money, but after being kept locked up until 4 P. M. he made a full confession. He exonerated his companions.

NEW CATHOLIC PARISH ESTABLISHED

The Rev. Father O'Brien of Norwalk, Conn., Placed in Charge.

NORWALK, Conn., April 28.—The Right Rev. Bishop Michael Tierney of the Diocese of Hartford has set aside Darien and Noroton as a separate parish, and appointed the Rev. Father T. M. O'Brien, senior curate of St. Mary's Church, this city, as rector. The Rev. Father O'Brien delivered a farewell address at St. Mary's to-day at each of the three services. His pastorate in the new parish commences May 1.

Darien and Noroton were formerly attached to the Stamford parish, and it is understood they were made independent of Stamford through the efforts of John D. Crimmins and other wealthy New-York Catholics, Summer residents of Darien, who have magnificent properties at Collender Point and other places on the shore in Darien, and who contributed largely toward constructing the church edifice a few years ago.

The late billiard

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks All Higher Notwithstanding Efforts to Break Them.

EXTENT OF THE ADVANCE THUS FAR

Railway Earnings, Bank Returns and Trade Reports Continue to Indicate Improvement—Movement in the Industrials.

MONDAY—A. M.

The week in the stock market was marked by repeated efforts on the part of professional traders to bring about a reaction in prices, but how lamentably they failed is indicated in the changes for the week printed on this page, which show advances for practically everything dealt in. The market for three years was on the downward tack, and it is difficult for some people to realize that a change has come, and that it is now moving the other way. The changes day by day may be only fractional, but at the end of the week these fractions count up into whole figures.

Wall Street's opinion of the improved outlook is demonstrated by the advances which have been scored since March 4, when Congress adjourned. Compared with the week's final prices, Leather preferred is up 24¼, Sugar 16⅞, Tobacco 14½, Manhattan 11½, Jersey Central and New-England each 9⅝, Northwestern 8⅞, Louisville and Nashville, Reading, and Tennessee Coal and Iron each 7⅜, Northern Pacific preferred 7½, St. Paul, 7⅜, Missouri Pacific 6½, Big Four 5½, Southern Railway 5¼, and Rock Island and Burlington each 4½. This does not take into account the universal advance in the bond market, where investors have been picking up bargains with more avidity than at any other time in several years.

There was little news of importance during the week, but evidence of the steady improvement continued to come in in the shape of railway earnings, bank returns, and trade reports. Foreign buying of both stocks and bonds was large, and there was no indication of the movement becoming exhausted. The produce markets were all higher than the previous week, and the prevailing sentiment in financial and commercial circles at the close of the week was most hopeful. The disturbance in the coal trade caused some irregularity in the coal stocks, but their losses were small. Reading advanced quite sharply on the probability that it will get a fair share of the output, although some of the Presidents of rival companies talk vigorously of its unjust demands. The question at issue is really of small importance, about 200,000 tons of coal a year, and it is not to be supposed that demoralization of the trade will be permitted to continue for any length of time.

The industrials led in activity and strength throughout the week. Sugar was under manipulation by the "little clique," which has been speculating in it since the insiders completed their recent turn, and it closed more than 3 points up. Distilling and Cattle Feeding has been bought steadily by people who want it for investment, recognizing its cheapness at the present price. Toward the close of the week there were intimations that the independent distillers had had enough of the fight with the company, and that they were ready to enter into an agreement to maintain prices. This means an advance in the price of spirits and consequent profit in the manufacture. Good progress is being made toward reorganization; the final assessment will be paid to-day, and just as soon as the affairs of the company can be straightened out the property will be placed in the hands of the stockholders. Other industrials which scored sharp advances, were Tobacco, Chicago Gas, Bay State Gas, Starch, Leather, and Rubber.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Ap. 28, 1894.
United States Express	41¼	41¼	..
United States Rubber	41⅝	39⅝	..
United States Rubber pf.	94½	93⅞	90
United States Leather	17⅝	14⅝	..
*United States Leather pf.	87½	78	68¼
Wabash	7⅝	6⅝	7⅝
Wabash pf.	17¼	16	16¾
Western Union Telegraph	89½	88½	84¼
*Western Union Beef	10¼	10	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13½	12¾	12⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	44⅝	43½	50⅝
Wisconsin Central	4⅝	4	7½

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was abundantly supplied. Call loans averaged about 1¾ per cent.

Time money was very dull. Rates were 3@3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' bills, 3½@4 per cent. for four, and 4@4½ for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair supply, and the demand was good. Rates were 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 4½@5 per cent. for prime six months', and 5@6 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £739,189 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 68.10, became 67.55. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,025,000f in gold and gained 225,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was steady until late in the week, when it became easier. The posted rates for sterling were unchanged at $4.89 for sixty-day bills, and $4.90½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—5@12½c discount. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $15,179,419, and the exports for the same period $31,478,476. The net exports, therefore, have been $16,299,057. The net exports to date in 1894 were $12,660,430; in 1893, $45,909,654, and in 1892, $14,241,784.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Sugar Ref.	3½
Am. Tobacco	6
Am. Tobacco pf.	2¾
Baltimore & Ohio	1
Baltimore & Ohio S. W. pf.	3
Bay State Gas	6
Chicago Gas	1½
C. C., C. & St. Louis	1
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	1⅛
Consolidated Gas	3½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	3¼
Dist. & C. F. 3d, pd.	2
Dul., S. S. & At.	3¼
Iowa Central pf.	2
Laclede Gas	1½
Laclede Gas pf.	3
Lake Shore	1
Long Island Traction	2½
Louisville & Nashville	1¼
L., N. A. & Chicago	1½
Manhattan	1½
Minn. & St. L., all pd.	2
Minn. & St. L. pf. all pd.	2⅞
National Starch	1⅜
National Starch 2d pf.	4
Norfolk & Western pf.	1½
Northern Pacific pf.	2
Ore. Sh. Line & Ut. Nor.	1
Philadelphia & Reading	1¼
Pullman Car	5¼
Quicksilver pf.	1⅜
St. L. Southwest	1
St. L. Southwest. pf.	1½
St. Paul & Omaha	1⅛
Southern Ry.	1⅜
Southern Ry. pf.	1¾
Tenn., C. & I. pf.	5
U. S. Cordage	1
U. S. Cordage pf.	1½
U. S. Leather	2⅞
U. S. Leather pf.	7¼
U. S. Rubber	1⅜

DECLINED.

Del., Lack. & West.	1½
Nat. Linseed Oil.	1⅜

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & S. F. 4s	2¼
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	2
B., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	2
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	1¼
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	2
C. & O. P. T. 5s, t. r.	1⅜
C. B. & Q. conv. 5s	1
Col., H. V. & T. 6s	4
Col. Midland 1st	3¼
Duluth & I. R. 1st	1
Duluth, S. S. & A. 5s	3
Elizabeth, L. & B. S. 1st	1½
Erie 2d cn. certificates	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	1⅜
General Electric deb. 5s	1½
Iowa Central 1st	3¾
Iron Mountain gen. 5s	3
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	2¼
Kan. Pacific con.	1⅛
Keokuk & D. M. 1st	2
L., E. & St. L. gen. 5s	3
L., N. A. & Chi. con.	3¼
L., N. A. & C. gen.	3⅞
Mobile & Ohio gen.	1
National Starch 1st	1
N. Y., Lack. & Western con., t. r.	1
North. Ry. of California gen. 5s	1
Northern Pacific 2d, c	3
Northern Pacific 3d, c	4¼
Northern Pacific con. 5s	4¼
Northern Pacific cn. 5s, t. r.	4⅛
Northern Pacific term. 1st	2⅜
Northern Pacific & M. 1st	2½
Northern Pacific col. t. r. notes	9
Ohio Southern gen.	5
Oregon Improvement 1st	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1
Reading 1st inc.	2¼
Reading 2d pf. inc.	1
Reading gen. 4s	1
Rio Grande Western 1st	1⅜
St. Louis & S. F. con. 4s	1
St. Louis & S. F. 2d, Class C	2
St. Paul gen. 4s, A	1
St. Paul 1st, H & D. 7s	1
Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
Southern Railway 5s	1¼
Union Elevated 1st	2⅜
Union Pacific col. t. r. 6s	1
United States Leather 6s	1¼
Wabash 2d	1¾
Wabash deb., B	1⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st	1⅜
Wisconsin Central 1st	3¼

DECLINED.

Kan. & Texas 5s	1
St. Louis Southwest. 1st	1
United States Cordage 1st	2

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $5,005,700. The banks now hold $25,270,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $216,800, an increase in specie of $1,566,100, an increase in legal tenders of $5,643,400, an increase in deposits of $6,415,200, and a decrease in circulation of $17,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	April 27,'95.	April 20,'95.	April 28,'94.
Loans	$480,504,600	$480,721,400	$460,902,300
Specie	98,203,900	96,637,800	99,467,300
Legal t'd'rs.	86,216,900	80,573,500	127,414,100
Deposits	516,600,500	510,185,300	573,858,900
Circulation.	13,199,800	13,217,000	10,159,800

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	April 27,'95.	April 20,'95.	April 28,'94.
Specie	$98,203,900	$96,637,800	$99,467,300
Legal t'd'rs.	86,216,900	80,573,500	127,414,100
Total reserve	$154,420,800	$147,211,300	$226,881,400
Reserve req'red ag't deposits.	129,150,125	127,546,325	143,463,450
Excess reserve above legal requirements.	$25,270,675	$19,664,975	$83,417,950

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$25,270,675	1890	$3,323,225
1894	83,417,950	1889	13,426,950
1893	12,156,150	1888	16,116,525
1892	20,036,300	1887	7,139,925
1891	6,975,125	1886	12,025,850

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dealings in bonds during the past week have been enormous and prices materially advanced. Not only has the activity been noticed in the speculative issues, but also in high-grade investments, a larger demand for bonds of this description existing now than at any time since the panic. Nearly all of the floating supply of prime securities has been absorbed, and higher prices are bid for round lots of all issues. The sales by bond houses over the counter have probably exceeded those on the Stock Exchange, and the total for the week has undoubtedly been larger than for a year or more past.

Among the speculative bonds Atchison and Northern Pacific securities have been most active, the former advancing sharply on the announcement that the reorganization plan as proposed here has been ratified in London. There have been dealings in the new securities of the Atchison, (when issued.) The new 4s, of which the present Atchison 4s receive 75 per cent., sold at 77. The new second 4s, of which the present Atchison 4s receive 40 per cent., sold at 47. These prices, together with the 1 per cent. cash the present 4s receive, make an equivalent of over 77 for the present bonds, which are selling at 73½. Northern Pacific securities have been extremely active and have scored sharp advances. The 5s sold up to 36, an advance of nearly 10 points within the past month. The senior securities have also been active and in demand, the seconds closing at 94. As these bonds have nearly 13 per cent. accumulated interest on them, which in any reorganization will have to be paid, the bonds certainly appear cheap at current quotations. Bond experts believe them to be intrinsically worth over 110.

Southern Railway 5s have been largely bought for foreign account, and have sold at the highest prices ever recorded. In fact, the sentiment has so changed that nearly every bond on the Stock Exchange has advanced and found eager buyers, even at the higher figures. The new first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of the Illinois Central Railway Company recently brought out will be listed at the Stock Exchange early next month. There has been quite an active inquiry for them, though the price has not materially advanced, the bonds selling at about 101 to 102 and interest. As the other issues of the first mortgage 4s of this company are about 110¼ bid, it is likely that a sharp advance will take place in the new bonds when listed, as they are an absolute first mortgage on one of the best divisions of the system, which has always shown its ability to earn from two to three times the entire interest requirements.

Traction securities have been in good demand. The Lexington Avenue and Columbus and Ninth Avenue bonds sold freely at unchanged quotations, 106⅞ and interest being the average price. The earnings of all the traction companies continue to show marked increases, with the exception of Brooklyn, where the late strike and reckless management has caused a serious falling off in the earnings. The Brooklyn system is too valuable to be sacrificed in this way, and it is likely that the new reorganization committee that has taken hold of the property will affect a beneficial change in the management. The bonds of the company, of course, are all right, but the stockholders should be considered, as they control a property that is most valuable and certainly able under good management to return them some interest on their investment. The traction companies of other large cities whose bonds are dealt in in this market have all shown increased earnings, Buffalo, Bridgeport, Rochester, Columbus, and Minneapolis all reporting large increases, Bridgeport notably having shown a gain of nearly 100 per cent. over last year.

Government bonds have been steady, with fractional advances. The demand, however, is not large and dealings have been restricted.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$9,649,441
Corresponding week 1894	10,598,743
Since Jan. 1, 1895	115,005,030
Corresponding period 1894	148,211,732

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$6,608,646
Corresponding week 1894	7,218,979
Since Jan. 1, 1895	109,644,476
Corresponding period 1894	117,268,605

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$964,353
Corresponding week 1894	329,507
Since Jan. 1, 1895	15,553,874
Corresponding period 1894	5,441,558

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$1,934,385
Corresponding week 1894	2,479,318
Since Jan. 1, 1895	38,937,095
Corresponding period 1894	30,276,720

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending April 27	$574,936,932
Balance for week ending April 27	36,715,000
Clearings for week ending April 20	690,332,393
Balance for week ending April 20	39,939,965
Clearings for week ending April 13	475,893,978
Balance for week ending April 13	30,385,911
Clearings for week ending April 6	585,443,706
Balance for week ending April 6	35,153,947
Clearings for week ending March 30	493,411,838
Balance for week ending March 30	30,415,223
Clearings for week ending March 23	524,582,642
Balance for week ending March 23	31,108,528

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
April 25, 1895	£37,492,282	.....
April 26, 1894	31,838,207	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

April 25, 1895	82,640,665	£49,305,578
April 26, 1894	69,734,107	50,900,040

BANK OF GERMANY.

April 25, 1895	38,138,253	15,577,597
April 26, 1894	33,129,000	11,043,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

April 25, 1895	18,606,000	13,612,000
April 26, 1894	10,348,000	16,360,000

NETHERLANDS.

April 25, 1895	4,280,000	7,050,000
April 26, 1894	4,339,000	7,042,000

BELGIUM.

April 25, 1895	3,334,667	1,667,333
April 26, 1894	3,050,667	1,525,333

SPAIN.

April 25, 1895	8,004,000	12,410,000
April 26, 1894	7,918,000	8,322,000

Total last week	£192,495,860	£99,662,508
Corresponding week 1894	160,356,981	95,192,373
Week ending April 18, 1895	189,700,517	99,031,793
Corresponding week last year	158,335,202	94,742,852

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 27.—Local stocks were somewhat quiet during the last week, although there was a fair inquiry for investments. Prices show but little change, and, as a whole, were fairly well sustained. In the bank-stock list no sales were reported, and the few stocks that are offered are in small amounts only. A sale of Gorham Manufacturing Company preferred was made at 116½. The insurance stocks continued quiet, with no sales. Narragansett Electric Lighting Company and Providence Gas are inactive at the moment, and for the former 80¾ is freely bid. Providence Gas has sold at 82½, and a considerable amount is now offered at that figure. The local money market is quiet, with a moderate supply of commercial paper. Rates are quoted generally at 5 per cent. Call loans between banks are at 3 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American	..	48
Atlantic	31	..
Blackstone Canal	25¼	..
City	63	..
Commercial	48	49
Eagle	56	..
Fifth	46	50
First	113½	115½
Fourth	110	..
Globe	54½	..
High Street	60	..
Jackson	21½	..
Lime Rock	16½	..
Manufacturers'	134	..
Merchants'	59¾	..
Mechanics'	51¼	..
National Exchange	101	..
National of North America	41	44
National Commerce	46¼	47¼
Old	113	..
Phenix	72	..
Rhode Island	23¾	24¾
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	130
Third	75	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	46	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	100½
Mercantile	39	..
Union Trust Company	61	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	257½	..
New-York, N. H. & Hartford	200½	202½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	139	141
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	249½	252½
Providence, Warren & B.	118	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	190	..
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	115	117½
Nicholson File	55½	59
Nat. & Providence Worsted pf.	101	103½
Nat. & Providence Worsted 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	35	50
R. I. Perkins H-S	97	100
R. I. Perkins H-S pf.	107	110

INSURANCE.

Equitable	47½	50
Merchants'	47½	49½
Prov. Washington	45	48

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	80¾	82
Providence Gas	81	82½
Pawtucket Gas	80¾	82½
Providence Telephone	80	86
R. I. Electric Protect	..	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	115

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	140	..
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	..	82½

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, April 27.—There has been no change of consequence in the local market for stocks. The bond market developed a tendency to advance. There was a fair demand, prices held firm, and in some cases are higher. Albany Railway 5 per cent. bonds advanced ½ per cent. for the bid price, and Union Railway of New-York 5s advanced ¼ per cent., to 105 bid. The Albany Railway Directors met to-day and declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. The usual quarterly dividends on Municipal Gas and Hudson River Telephone stocks will be paid on May 1. The Troy City Railway Company has applied to the State Railroad Commission for permission to change the motive power on the Green Island Division from horse to electricity. This will give them entire control of all the city trolley lines in Troy.

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	..	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	116	117
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	106	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	60	65
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	105
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	..	40
First National Bank	165	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	38	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Ohio	..	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	136½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1900	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	102½	..
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	105	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2 mtge.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	101
Westcott Express Co.	90	90
Westcott Express Co. pf.	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Manufacturers National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Company	124	125
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	81½	82½
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co.	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100

*And accrued interest.

THE CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—The demand for first-class investment securities continues good. Street railroad stock especially has been in good demand. Industrials look better and are wanted whenever any concession is made in prices. Money is lower; rates range from 4 to 5 on call, the majority of loans being made at 4. On time, money may be had on collateral at 5 per cent. for three to four months. Our banks are running easy, but report good demand from business men and the country. Bank clearings for five days were $10,186,950, against $8,829,100 the same week last year. Bonds are selling well; a block of $200,000 Columbus Central Railroad first mortgage 5s brought 85 and interest; $100,000 Cincinnati, Newport and Covington first mortgage 5s sold at 94 and interest. These are both street railroad properties. Cincinnati and Hamilton County bonds all sell on a 3⅞ per cent. basis.

Messrs. W. E. Hutton & Co., 75 West Third Street, Cincinnati, report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Little Miami 5s	111½	113
Dayton & Western 6s	111	112¼
Chicago & D. R. R. 5s	104½	106
Chicago & D. R. R. 6s	112	113½
Chicago & D. R. R. 4½s	97	98
Dayton & Michigan 5s	107	107½
Cin., Ham. & Ind. 7s	113	115
Cin., Lafayette & Chi. 7s	112¼	114
Columbus & Xenia	184	187
Dayton & Michigan pref.	181	182
Cincinnati Street R. R.	111¾	112½
Mt. Adams & Eden Park	108¾	109½
Cin., Newport & Covington	29	31
Cincinnati Gas	204½	205
Cin. Union Stock Yards pf.	89	90
Cin. Union Stock Yards com.	79	82
Cin. Leaf Tob. Warehouse pf.	125	125½
C. Leaf Tob. Warehouse com.	86	89
Stillwell Bierce & Smith Valle pf.	125	126
Proctor & Gamble pf.	144	147
Proctor & Gamble common	165	170
Miles Tool Works pf.	102½	103
Barney & Smith pf.	60	65
Barney & Smith common	17½	19
Michigan Peninsula pf.	55	57
American Type Founders' pf.	32	34
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	41	43
Atlas National Bank	133	135
City Hall Bank	100	105
Citizens' National Bank	210	220
Equitable National Bank	115	122
German National Bank	200	205
Merchants' National Bank	110	115
Market National Bank	150	155
Lafayette National Bank	280	300
Ohio Valley Bank	130	140
Western German Bank	340	380
First National Bank	255	257½
Second National Bank	360	400
Third National Bank	153	155
Fourth National Bank	240	250
Fifth National Bank	86	90

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 28.—The rates of discount last week were ¾ for three months and ½ for thirty days. Gold came in from the Continent and elsewhere. The demand for bar gold in the open market on New-York and Austrian account, however, was sufficient to absorb all the offerings. A fairly large business was done in silver, mainly for China and Japan. Business on the Stock Exchange was confined largely to mining stocks, especially South Africans, although the business in American railroad securities was increased noticeably by the heavy investment of mining profits in railroad bonds. Denver and Rio Grande preferred rose 3½; Louisville and Nashville and Northern Pacific, 1¾ each; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Wabash preferred, Erie, and Denver and Rio Grande common, 1 each; Central Pacific, Norfolk and Western, and Wabash debentures, ¾ each; Union Pacific and Illinois Central, ¼ each. Atchison shares and Atchison preferred fell ¼ each.

Copartnership Notices.

MR. GUSTAV L. HOPPENSTEDT RETIRES this day from our firm. The business will be continued without change of firm name by the remaining partners, Messrs. HENRY AMY and LOUIS H. AMY.

H. AMY & CO.

New-York, April 1, 1895.

Dividends.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY.

The coupons of the debenture bonds, due May 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

Dividends.

METROPOLITAN OPERA AND REAL ESTATE COMPANY.

New-York, April 23, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and other business will be held at the office of the company, 40th St. and 7th Av., on WEDNESDAY, May 8. The polls will be open at 3:30 o'clock, and remain open for one hour.

By order of the board.

HENRY M. McLAREN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

April 13, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on May 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. April 19, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 2, 1895.

F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO & ALTON R. R. SINKING FUND BONDS

LOUISIANA & MISSOURI RIVER R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

KANSAS CITY, ST. LOUIS & CHICAGO R. R. PREFERRED STOCK.

Coupons and dividend on the above, maturing May 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO., 44 Pine St., New-York.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK.

Near 5th Av.

DEPOSITORY STATE OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, April 23, 1895.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of (3) THREE PER CENT., free of all tax, payable May 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

WILLIAM J. WORRELL, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-AMSTERDAM.

New-York, April 19, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for an election of Directors and Inspectors of Election, will be held at the banking rooms on WEDNESDAY, May 1, prox. Polls will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer books will be closed on the evening of 20th inst. and reopened May 2.

N. J. H. EDGE, Cashier.

April 17, 1895.

Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.

JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

GERMANIA BANK.

New-York, April 25, 1895.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed to May 8 next.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New-York, April 25, 1895.

The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 6, 1895. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 7.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees held April 3, 1895, a semi-annual dividend of 5 Per Cent. was declared upon the capital stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the books April 15, 1895. The books will reopen on May 1, 1895.

JOHN L. LAMSON, Second Vice President.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO., No. 45 Wall St., New-York, April 28, 1895.

Coupons due from the following-named companies, maturing May 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company on and after that date:

DALLAS AND WACO RAILWAY CO.

BOONVILLE RAILROAD BRIDGE CO.

C. G. HEDGE, Sec'y and Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK, 32-38 East 42d St.

New-York, April 24, 1895.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ PER CENT. on the capital stock of this bank, payable May 1.

Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,

128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.

Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BALTIMORE BELT R. R. CO., Baltimore, April 29, 1895.

The coupons due May 1, 1895, on the Baltimore Belt Railroad First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. gold bonds will be paid at the banking houses of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., New-York, and Messrs. ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, Baltimore. W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

THE NASSAU BANK, New-York, April 19, 1895.

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND. A semi-annual dividend was declared this day of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after May 1.

Transfer books closed until May 2.

WM. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK, 215 Bowery, New-York, April 19, 1895.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after May 1 next.

The transfer books will remain closed to May 2.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, 330 Bowery. New-York, April 19, 1895.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared an annual dividend of 16 PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after May 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until May 2.

CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, 470 Broadway. New-York, April 19, 1895.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable on and after May 1 next. The transfer books will be closed to May 1, 1895.

S. C. MERWIN, Cashier.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R. CO.

All coupons maturing May 1, 1895, on bonds of the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co. will be

BOOKS IN YALE'S LIBRARY

Many Valuable Volumes Given in the Last Year by Friends.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN GREECE

A Big Slab of Inscribed Stone, Centuries Old, Unearthed by Yale Men—News from Other Universities.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., April 28.—The librarian's report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1894, has appeared. The library has been increased in the last year by 7,360 volumes and 10,100 pamphlets, of which 4,375 volumes were purchased and the remainder presented. Attention is called to the fact that the annual income of $3,000 from the Phelps fund, which has for the last twenty years furnished nearly one-half of the available money for the purchase of books, has been definitely appropriated to another use.

Chief among the gifts of the year is that received from William Loring Andrews of New-York, consisting of two beautiful fifteenth century manuscripts and thirty choice volumes of early printed books gathered to illustrate the history of the first century of printing. From Prof. James M. Hoppin the library has also received thirteen volumes of early printed books, purchased by him in 1846 from the duplicates in the Royal Library at Bamberg.

Valuable gifts are acknowledged from the late Prof. William Dwight Whitney of 395 volumes and 2,200 pamphlets; from Robert E. Hume of Yale University, 36 volumes of Sanskrit works; from the Rev. Allen Hazen of Hartland, Vt., 25 volumes of modern Syriac; from the estate of the late Edward Norton of Farmington, 33 volumes and 210 pamphlets; from Dr. Albert H. Buck of New-York, 32 volumes; from the Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich of New-York, 144 volumes, and from the United States Geological Survey, 667 charts.

The sixty-third convention of Psi Upsilon will be held with the Psi Chapter at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., May 8, 9, and 10. Senator Joseph R. Hawley will preside.

Prof. T. D. Seymour of Yale, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the American School at Athens, has received details of an important discovery by a party from the school which has been excavating at the hamlet of Koukounari, on the slope of Pentelicus. Prof. R. B. Richardson of the school has charge of the excavations. A stone was found, bearing an inscription in double columns, lying face downward on the sill of a building older than a ruined church on the site of which the excavation was made.

The left-hand side on the surface is gone, but the width of the stone is sure, and so the number of letters can be fixed for each line. From its style of letters, the orthography, and the mention of an archon, its date can be put just after the middle of the fourth century. Apparently it is a sacrificial calendar. From its mention of places a very close connection is established with the plain of Marathon. The number of deities it mentions is remarkable, and from one of the incomplete words upon it the inference is drawn that it stood perhaps on the site of the deme Hekale. The back of the stone is also covered with letters, though as yet no words can be made out.

Prof. Stevens of the Divinity School will sail for Europe May 1, and will be absent about three months. While abroad he will visit all the larger universities and theological colleges in Great Britain.

Lyman Abbott and Laurence Hutton of New-York and Prof. Cummings of Harvard will act as judges at the Yale-Princeton debate. Judge H. E. Howland, '54, will preside.

Prof. George J. Brush, director of the Sheffield Scientific School, has returned from abroad. He has been in Algiers since the 1st of February.

CLUB ELECTIONS AT PRINCETON.

Other Matters in Which the Students Are Interested.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 28.—The elections of the members of the various social clubs from the class of '97 were announced last week. Those who were chosen for Ivy, the oldest club and the one in which membership is generally considered as most desirable, are as follows: H. C. Brokaw of New-York City, C. B. Derr of Pennsylvania, R. Derr of Pennsylvania, W. M. Dickinson of New-Jersey, W. W. Drake of New-York, G. J. Geer, Jr., of New-Jersey; A. H. Hogeymeyer of New-York, R. L. Maclean of Oregon, A. Pardee of Pennsylvania, N. Poe of Maryland, J. M. Rhodes of Pennsylvania, W. MacN. Wilson of Pennsylvania.

The elections to the University Cottage Club, which ranks next to Ivy in age and is also very popular, are as follows: E. Dwight of New-Jersey, T. D. Riggs of Maryland, W. W. Wilson of Pennsylvania, Jerome Bradley of New-York, H. W. Lowe of New-Jersey, A. Neill of Maryland, H. Barclay of Louisiana, C. E. Speer, Jr., of Pennsylvania; F. G. Curtis of New-York, T. F. Reynolds of New-Jersey, F. B. McNish of New-York, S. Clay of Kentucky, J. M. Smith of Michigan, and H. H. Rosengarten of Pennsylvania.

The Tiger, Jr., Club, which has recently completed a new and handsome clubhouse on Prospect Avenue, selected the following new members: R. Garrett, Jr., of Maryland, J. H. Leland of Illinois, B. H. Thompson of Pennsylvania, J. M. Hitzrot of Pennsylvania, A. B. Graver of Pennsylvania, W. C. Williams of Pennsylvania, P. H. Williams of New-York, H. C. Robb of New-York, E. Shortz, Jr., of Pennsylvania, H. B. Jamison of Illinois, H. N. Reeves of New-Jersey, F. R. Haussling of New-Jersey, and S. Spencer of Missouri.

The following were chosen to membership in the Cap and Gown Club: L. H. Miller of New-Jersey, R. C. Wilkins of the District of Columbia, E. D. Balken of Pennsylvania, W. B. Trainer of Pennsylvania, R. Pitcairn of Pennsylvania, G. D. Forbes of Illinois, L. B. Ferry of New-York, W. H. Andrus of Pennsylvania, E. G. Elliott of Tennessee, S. Erdman of New-Jersey, E. A. McAlpin, Jr., of New-York, G. K. Crozier, Jr., of Pennsylvania, and J. B. De Coursey of Pennsylvania.

The Colonial Club, whose house is on East Nassau Street, announces the following list of new members: J. W. Ryle of New-Jersey, W. A. Stewart of New-York, D. Magie, Jr., of New-York, T. H. Ingham of Pennsylvania, S. M. Palmer of Pennsylvania, H. Studdiford of New-Jersey, T. Brown of Pennsylvania, E. W. Stanton of the District of Columbia, S. Small, Jr., of Pennsylvania, P. Hurst of the District of Columbia, B. R. Miller of Pennsylvania, E. Williams of Connecticut, H. M. Kennedy of Pennsylvania, and W. S. Yeatts of Pennsylvania.

These newly-elected members will be received into the clubs at the beginning of the next academic year. The present senior class will then have graduated, thus making room for the new men, as the clubs can accommodate only about thirty men each, their membership being made up of juniors and seniors exclusively.

Work on the new Casino is being rapidly pushed forward in order to have it ready for the sophomore dance this Spring. The location finally chosen was that part of the campus below Dod Hall, and a little to one side of the front of the Brokaw Memorial. J. M. Huston, '92, of Philadelphia, is the architect.

C. B. Bostwick, '96, of New-York, has been elected a member of the Casino Association, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Albert G. Milbank, '96, of New-York.

The senior dance has been postponed till Friday, May 10. The patronesses will be Mrs. Henry B. Auchincloss, Mrs. Matthew Baird, Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair of New-York City, Mrs. C. C. Colby of New-York City, Mrs. R. L. Crawford of New-York City, Mrs. A. M. Decker, Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett, Mrs. Lincoln Godfrey, Mrs. John G. Hibben, Mrs. P. S. Hutchinson, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, Mrs. A. E. Newbold, Mrs. Horace H. Porter, Mrs. James Potter, Mrs. W. M. Sloane, Mrs. F. J. Piatt.

The newly-elected Board of Editors of the Nassau Literary Magazine will give the annual banquet to the retiring board on the evening of May 1 at the Princeton Inn.

The St. Paul's School Alumni Association of Princeton held its first annual dinner at the Princeton Inn on Wednesday evening. Twenty men were present.

Considerable interest is being manifested in the approaching intercollegiate debate with Yale, to be held at New-Haven on the evening of May 1. Princeton's representatives, W. Foster Burns, '95, of Illinois; R. M. McElvoy, '96, of Missouri, and B. L. Hirshfield, '95, of Ohio, will leave for New-Haven on Wednesday morning, and a number of Princeton men are expected to accompany them. Prof. W. M. Sloane of the department of history, has been invited to respond to the toast, "Princeton," at the banquet to be given after the debate.

The annual elections to the Board of Editors of The Tiger was held on Monday night, with the following result: Managing Editor—A. W. Leonard, '97; Managing Artist—W. B. Pell, '98; Business Manager—C. B. Bostwick, '96; Associate Editors—R. B. Perry, '96; A. M. Hopper, '97; H. E. Mattison, '97; Assistant Business Manager—B. R. Miller, '97.

A meeting of the Anti-Spoils League of the university was held on Wednesday for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. Edward W. Hamilton, '96, of New-York City, was elected President; H. Gordon Pierce, '96, of New-York, Vice President, and L. E. Cooley, Jr., '97, of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer. It is the intention of the league to secure prominent men to address the students on subjects of reform as soon as the general interest warrants such a move.

J. S. Willis, Congressman from Delaware, spoke before the members of the Philadelphian Society on Thursday evening on the subject, "The Power of the Law of Association." This society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President—James B. Cochran, '96, of New-Jersey; First Vice President—J. J. Moment, '96, of Ontario; Second Vice President—C. W. Wisner, Jr., '96, of Maryland; Treasurer—E. S. Worcester, '96, of Vermont; Recording Secretary—I. S. Evans, '97, of Pennsylvania; Corresponding Secretary—W. H. Andrews, '97, of Pennsylvania; Librarian—A. R. Bond, '98, of New-Jersey; Reading-Room Committee—J. Van Dyke, '98, of New-Jersey; A. C. Fulton, '98, of Pennsylvania; Organist—A. A. Doolittle, '96, of China; Assistant Organist—J. H. Nichols, '98, of New-York.

CORNELL'S INTEREST IN MUSIC.

Great Preparations Making for the Festival Concert.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 28.—An extraordinary interest in music seems to have developed here this year. Preparations are nearly perfected for the festival concert which is to be given here next month by a chorus of 250 voices and an orchestra of 100 pieces. Rehearsals are held twice each week for the members of the chorus, under the direction of P. D. Aldrich of Rochester, and for the orchestra, in charge of William Grant Egbert of the Ithaca Conservatory of Music. It has been decided to produce "The Ancient Mariner" and Brahms's "Song of Destiny" on successive evenings. The committee in charge of the production is in correspondence with several distinguished soloists, some of whom will be engaged to take the solo parts.

The Cadet Band has been increased this term, and besides furnishing music for the military drills, will give concerts in several cities of the State. April 25 a concert was given in Elmira. The determination of the musical clubs to take a trip to England this Summer has brought an unusually large amount of talent into these organizations, and as a result of their steady practice since the beginning of the year they are doing better work than ever before. The clubs have arranged to leave New-York on the American Line steamer Paris on Wednesday, June 19, the day before commencement. In order to permit the members of the clubs to attend the senior ball, which is to be held on the evening of June 16, a special train will carry the members to New-York, leaving Ithaca at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 17th.

It is a regular custom for the senior classes to leave on graduation a class memorial. At a recent meeting, the class of '95 decided to make its memorial a shell, in which the Cornell crew is to row in the Henley race next July. The shell will then be appropriately marked to indicate that it is the gift of the class of '95, and will be permanently preserved in Alumni Hall. The shell has already been ordered, and will be completed in time to go to England with the crew, May 29.

The April number of The Cornell Magazine, which is just out, has one unique feature, in that it contains only one short stanza of original poetry. This is a verse entitled, "A Song," written by H. E. Millholen, '89. Prof. Alfred Emerson of the department of classical archaeology and art contributes an interesting article on the proposed revival of the Olympic games at Athens, in 1896, and at Paris in 1900. A critical article on Kipling, by William Strunk, Jr., is also to be found in this number. The remainder of the issue is devoted to short stories by the editors.

The constitution of the musical clubs has been revised, and the clubs will hereafter be under graduate control, in order to insure better management, so far as the finances of the clubs are concerned. This plan has been in force in athletics for some time, and has been found to work well.

At a recent meeting of the senior class it was decided that the members of the class should wear cap and gown for the first time Sunday, June 2.

Lectures have recently been delivered here by Gen. Francis A. Walker on "Bimetallism," by T. Dunkin Paret of Stroudsburg, Penn., on "Business Methods," and by William Potts on "George William Curtis and Civil Service Reform." Among the lectures announced for the near future are Senator Allison, who will speak on "Some Phases of the Money Question"; A. B. Hepburn, on "Currency and Banking Reforms," and Mlle. Rhea, who is to deliver her lecture on Napoleon before the university.

During the last week a district convention of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity was held with the Cornell Chapter. To supply the place of Prof. H. C. Elmer, who has leave of absence for next year and will travel in Europe, George W. Johnson has been appointed Assistant Professor of Latin. Mr. Johnson received his bachelor's degree from Toronto University, where he was engaged for five years as a classical teacher. During the last four years he has been taking special work in Latin at Johns Hopkins University, under the direction of Profs. Gildersleeve and Warren.

A recent act of the New-York Legislature appropriates $16,000 to be expended in horticultural work in the Fifth Judicial District of the State. The money is to be expended by the horticultural department of Cornell, under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Prof. Bailey and Instructor Lodeman have been detailed by the department to carry on the experiments, and will be engaged in field work until next Autumn.

The university library has received from Somdetch Phra Paramundir Maha Chulalunkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao, King of Siam, a Siamese edition of the Trepitka, the sacred writings of the Southern Buddhists. The edition is in thirty-nine handsomely bound volumes, and was presented on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the King's reign.

AFFAIRS AT HARVARD COLLEGE

Hasty Pudding Club's Last Performance—New Memorial Window.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 28.—The Hasty Pudding Club will give its last performance of "Proverpina" to-morrow. The Boston and Cambridge performances were particularly successful, that of Thursday was given entirely for the Alumni of the club. It was most enthusiastically received.

The Prohibition Club has chosen as representatives in a debate with Yale on a temperance subject, W. W. Fisher, '95, and M. B. Richards, L. S.

By the will of the late Leverett Saltonstall, '44, a fund of $5,000 was left to establish a scholarship for meritorious students at Harvard.

The Dudleian lecture was delivered Wednesday by the Rev. L. J. McPherson of Chicago. His subject was "Revealed Religion."

A stained-glass window is being put in place in Memorial Hall. It is the gift of the class of '75. The subject of the exploration of the Mississippi Valley, the figures being La Salle and Marquette. The designers, Messrs. Edwin Ford and Frederick Brooks, were fortunate in having the advice of the late Francis Parkman, the historian. He furnished them with a copy of the only known portrait of La Salle, and gave advice for the figure of Marquette.

La Salle stands bareheaded, holding a sword and scroll. Marquette wears the garb of the Jesuits, and bears a cross.

Columbia College Happenings.

The advocates of the metric system of weights and measures met in conference last week at Columbia and prepared plans for the further introduction of the system throughout the United States. The American Metrological Society, as it is called, now has a membership of over 250, including professors in the leading colleges and prominent public literary and scientific men. Mr. B. A. Gould, President of the society, in an address congratulated its members on the extension of the standard time system adopted in the United States, a pet project of the society. The meeting closed with the election of officers.

Torquato Tasso's memory was honored last week at Columbia by the assembling of men prominent in all walks of life, when selections from the poet's works were read and an appropriate lecture in Italian delivered by Prof. Carlo Leonardo Speranzo of the Romance language department.

E. C. Brown, '97, has been elected President of the '97 Columbian Board, and T. de Coppet Secretary and Treasurer. The coming annual promises to be most excellent. The work of collecting advertisements, from which considerable is expected to be realized, is well advanced.

The Barnard Literary Association has just issued a revised edition of its history containing very interesting matter both to alumnus and student. P. H. Capen, F. M. Cutler, G. W. Wharton, and W. D. Street had the publication in charge.

The double quartet sang last Saturday evening at the Grant Memorial Fund banquet held at the Waldorf. Tenors—J. E. Bullen, Law; Arthur Knox, Law; C. Dennicke, Law; R. B. Whitman, Mines. Bassos—Jones, Buemming, Castlemon, and Voorhees, Law.

Stevens Institute Notes.

Last week's social festivities of the junior ball are over. The attendance was not as large as in previous years, and the ladies present were considerably outnumbered by the men. The ball was pronounced a great success, the beauty and dress of the girls proving a most attractive feature, and making the junior ball the most brilliant affair of the season. The next social event will be the final dance of the Stevens Social Society, soon to be held in the hall of the Stevens School.

The senior class is scattered in the preparation of theses, which is the last requirement imposed by the institute Faculty before graduation. Some of the subjects selected offer a very broad field for investigation, and many of the theses will embody much valuable and novel information of a mechanical nature. At the recent examinations the Faculty was more than usually generous in the distribution of conditions, and many of the students will find their spare time greatly curtailed by the necessity of making up the deficient subjects.

The continued policy of discouraging athletics by making no concessions to the teams is in marked contrast to the liberality displayed at other institutions, and many well-wishers of Stevens question if the further maintenance of this action will not seriously handicap the prosperous growth of the institute. The mental severity of the course demands a better physical condition than the students are now able to acquire, and the result has become quite apparent in the decreased vigor and consequent frequent breakdowns among them.

Profs. Kooch and Webb have identified themselves with the extensive movement which proposes to build up a model Chautauquan system of education at Point of Woods, L. I.

Among the musical talent of the institute considerable stir is now in evidence in preparation for two concerts which will be given during May.

The customary array of business openings at the disposal of the coming graduating class now adorns the institute bulletin board, and groups of seniors can be frequently seen making note of the same.

Nothing new has been heard of the proposition to immediately break ground for the new building, which has aroused the fear that the facilities will not be enlarged this year, as anticipated.

Naval Academy Matters of Interest.

ANNAPOLIS, April 28.—The 15th of May is the date on which candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, who have been appointed in time, will have to report to the Superintendent of the school for examination. Those who do not reach here in time for the May examination, will be examined on the 1st of September. The indications, by the number already here, are that there will be a large number of candidates who will report for the May examinations. Candidates are required to enter the academy immediately after passing the presribed examinations.

Sorry, indeed, is the present condition of old Fort Madison, opposite the Naval Academy, more recently known as the "Naval Proving Grounds." The proving grounds having been moved to Indian Head, the only use of the fort grounds is the shooting of the long range rifle practice of the naval cadets, and an occasional exercise of a landing party. A keeper preserves the fort from the raiding of relives, but he cannot stop the ravages of the elements. The sea wall is being washed down, houses are falling to pieces, and the wharves are rotting away.

The Naval Academy authorities and the Government are now wrestling with the problem of making $13,000 do $20,000 worth of paving. The Government owes certain paving in Annapolis to the city for streets given to it for the use of the Naval Academy. Under the former management of the academy the authorities calculated that the work could be done for $13,000. The city paid $25,000. Congress took the academy figures, and the question is how to do it. The city has no redress, except Uncle Sam's love of fair play.

Rochester University News.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 28.—In very few cities has the university extension movement taken so firm a hold on the popular mind as in Rochester. There are at present three courses of lectures in progress, all of them well attended, the number of public school teachers who are taking the courses being especially noticeable. Mrs. W. A. Montgomery's series on Florentine history will end on next Thursday evening with a lecture illustrated by stereopticon views. The course on the Civil War by Prof. W. H. Ware of Syracuse University, is also nearing its close, while that of Dr. H. E. Webster, ex-President of Union College, on popular topics connected with political economy has several weeks to run. These, taken in connection with Prof. J. H. Gilmore's lectures in American literature, given earlier in the Winter, complete a season's work that reflects credit on the promoters of the movement. The work is now directly connected with the university. The senior class of the university has elected the following officers: President—A. T. Freeman; Vice President—G. W. Van Ingen; Orator—A. H. Simpson; Historian—D. H. Cole; Poet—W. B. McNinch; Prophet—B. Estes; Three Orator—Abram Lipsky; Bone Orator—J. L. Humphrey; Pipe Orator—S. P. Puffer; Master of Ceremonies—H. D. Shedd; Chorister—George A. Leam; Officer of the Day—H. E. Menzie; Toastmaster—R. L. Saunders; Executive Committee—J. P. Morgan, S. E. Barrett, and E. F. Smith.

"The Geology of the Pinnach Hills" was the subject of a local scientific paper read before the Rochester Academy of Science last Monday evening, by Prof. H. L. Fairchild.

New-York City College News.

The Board of Education will not have rooms in the new college building, as has been recently reported. The college is entirely separate from the board, which will continue to occupy its old quarters in Grand Street.

The Spring recess begins to-day, and lasts for one week. Although nominally a vacation, still it affords an excellent time for preparations for the rapidly approaching examinations, which are to be concluded by June 6. The applicants for admission will then be examined.

The examination for the Mason Carnes Prizes in modern languages was held last week. An extra sum of money is awarded to the student obtaining two of the prizes.

President Webb repeated his lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg," delivered before the Seventh Regiment a month ago, for the benefit of the junior and senior classes, last Thursday evening in Natural History Hall.

The tutors of the college who are Phi Beta Kappa men have been invited to listen to a lecture by Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to be given at Columbia, on the topic, "The Development of American Nationality."

New-York University.

The election of members to the Phi Beta Kappa Society from the junior class was commenced last week. The men are George F. Swan, James H. Shipley, John P. Taylor, Charles M. Meyers, Chester F. S. Whitney, Lawrence W. Whitney, Charles G. Wheeler, Thomas J. Maccabe, George W. Osborne was also elected from the senior class.

The examinations for the seniors will close on May 11. Other classes will hold theirs on May 22 to May 29.

Moody B. Gates has been elected editor-in-chief of the '97 Violet, and W. J. Hadwen, Jr., business manager.

The annual concert of the Glee Club will be held Monday evening, May 13, at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall.

NEW HOME AND NEW NAME

Brother Hugh's Order to Move To-day to Fallsington, Penn.

IT HAS A FORTY-ACRE FARM

Men Will Be Trained to Carry on the Work in Large Cities—To be Known as the Community of St. Benedict.

The Community of the Brotherhood of the Church, a monastic order of laymen instituted last September at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, by Bishop Potter, will move to-day from the priory, 371 West Thirty-fifth Street, to Fallsington, Penn.

The brothers have become familiar figures on the west side, where, under the direction of Brother Hugh, the founder and head of the order, they have carried on an extensive mission work among the poor. They wear long, black coats with a black cloth cross on the right sleeve, and soft felt hats.

The name of the order was formally changed last Thursday at a special service held in the oratory of the priory to the Community of St. Benedict. The Rev. Father Nichol officiated, representing Bishop Potter, who was unable to be present.

The community of St. Benedict accepted recently the lease of a forty-acre farm at Fallsington. The lease of the farm for a term of years was given them by a woman in Philadelphia who had become deeply interested in the work of the order. There is a stone house on the premises containing twenty rooms.

It is proposed to establish a home for orphan boys, and a training school for the brotherhood. The plan is to make Fallsington the central home of the order, from which men, after being trained, will be sent to establish provinces in New-York, Philadelphia, and other large cities. Fifteen boys will be received in the home.

The founding of the Community of the Brothers of the Church, to be known henceforth as the Community of St. Benedict, attracted considerable attention, since it was the first monastic order established by the Protestant Episcopal Church that contemplated a wide field of action. There is, however, another monastic order known as the Order of the Brothers of Nazareth, that was founded in 1886.

The special aim of the new Brotherhood was to carry on educational work among the boys of the cities. Two hundred boys had been gathered together on the west side since the Priory, in West Thirty-fifth Street, was opened last Fall. These boys were encouraged to come to the reading and recreation rooms of the Priory evenings instead of running about in the streets, and received instruction from the Brothers. The Brothers have also conducted extensive mission work among boys in connection with St. Chrysostom's Chapel.

The Brotherhood was poor from the start, and was dependent on contributions from its friends for existence. It did not receive adequate financial support through the Winter, and the Brothers, becoming discouraged, determined last February to abandon the work in New-York, and to retire to a monastery in the mountains of Wales, there to lead lives of strictest asceticism. Bishop Potter and other prominent Episcopalians who first encouraged the establishment of the monastic order persuaded the Brothers to abandon the idea.

Brother Hugh said yesterday afternoon to a reporter for The New-York Times: "The fact that we are about to leave New-York does not mean that we are discouraged, and intend to abandon the aim I had in mind when the order was established. On the contrary, it means the realization of an essential part of my plan, that I did not dream could be carried out so soon. One of my dearest wishes is about to be fulfilled.

"It is true that our brotherhood did not receive sufficient support at first. The prevalent idea was that we were supported by the income from an endowment fund, whereas we were entirely dependent on what was given us. Our plan to leave New-York and retire to Wales becoming public, corrected the impression about our financial status. From that time on we have received more support and encouragement. We have no endowment, and shall be dependent on others as before, but we have reason to believe that we shall not be permitted to become impoverished again.

"My thought was, at the beginning, to establish a central home for the order, where men could be trained for the work. I had no thought, however, that I should be able to put this purpose into effect so soon. The lease of the farm is given us for a term of years, and it is probable that when the lease expires the farm will be presented to the community. We hope to establish priories in New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities. The point to be emphasized is that in leaving New-York temporarily the brotherhood is not abandoning its original plan, but is taking a long step toward its accomplishment.

"It is the new home, in Fallsington, the members of the Community of St. Benedict will be under the same discipline maintained in our priory here. The new name was adopted at the suggestion of many prominent churchmen, who thought it more suitable to the enlarged scope of the order. In going away, we have the full sanction and best wishes of Bishop Potter and other churchmen."

Brother Hugh's name is Russell Whitcomb. He is from Boston. He studied at Oxford University, England, and at the General Theological Seminary in this city. The other members of the community are Brother Cuthbert of England, Brother Aldon of Boston, and Brother Edmund of Philadelphia. Four others are waiting to be admitted to the order.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

—A Brooklyn Musical Tea.—A "musical tea" was given at the Brooklyn Heights Seminary on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the class of '95, for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. Among those present were Miss Emma C. Low, Mrs. J. Elliott Langstaff, Mrs. J. Marvin Bowen, Mrs. Sidney V. Lowell, Dr. Eliza Mosher, the Misses Litchfield, Miss Knowlton, and the Principals of the seminary, the Misses Colton, Hubbard, and Woodward; Miss Helen Abbott, Miss Josephine Bowen, Miss Clara Conrow, Miss Daisy Conrow, Miss Marie Dyer, Miss Laura Hubbard, Miss Delia Newton, Miss Nannie Raymond, Miss Frances Reid, Miss Lucy Rose, Miss Louise Smith, and Miss Carmilla Tlaut.

—An Enjoyable Musicale.—The pupils of Miss Katharine W. Evans gave an enjoyable musicale last Wednesday afternoon at the home of Mrs. W. H. McCord, 68 West Eighty-third Street. There were about 100 guests present. The programme had been chosen with taste, and all the numbers were excellently sung. The singing by the Viardot Cercle, a chorus of twelve voices, was especially noteworthy, as were the solos by Miss M. C. Buxton of Asheville, N. C.; Miss Antoinette Glenn of Winston, N. C.; Miss Dorothea Auspitz, Miss Maltman, and Mrs. Schwarzenberg.

—Subscription Dance.—One of the last subscription dances of the season will be given at the Ellerslie, in West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to-morrow. The patronesses are Mrs. A. McClean Parker and Mrs. James M. Butt.

—Art Reception.—The reception given last Saturday afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock, by the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts, in Carnegie Hall, was a very successful affair. There was a special exhibition of etchings.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement is announced of Miss Louise Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb, to Goodhue Livingston, son of Mrs. Robert E. Livingston.

—Carey-Lewis Wedding.—Miss Madeline Lewis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Herron Lewis, will be married to Frederick Foster Carey at noon to-day, in Trinity Chapel.

—Monday French Class.—The fourth meeting for French conversations will be held to-day at the residence of Mrs. James Stillman, 16 East Forty-first Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Santa Martha and Carthagena, per steamship Yumuri, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Herain, from Mobile.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Capua, from Baltimore, (letters for other parts of Brazil and for La Plata Countries must be directed "per Capua";) at 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia; at 6 AM for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamship Trave; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Advance, (letters must be directed "per Advance";) at 9:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Galileo; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship City of Para, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per City of Para";) at 11 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 12:30 PM for Cape Gracias, per steamship Alfred Dumois, (letters for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala must be directed "per Alfred Dumois";) at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Espana, from Mobile.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Adriatic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Titanic; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Gregory, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory").

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Campania";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11 AM for Venezuela (supplementary 12:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M for Europe, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, and for Demerara, and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, especially addressed only, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially adressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 26, 1895.

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Campania, May 4 M. | Etruria, May 25, 3 P.M.
Umbria, May 11, 8 A.M. | Campania, Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania, May 18, 3 P.M. | Umbria, June 8, 3 P.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM | Germanic, May 29, 10 AM
*Teutonic, May 8, 7 AM | *Teutonic, June 5, 3 PM
Britannic, May 15, 10 AM | Britannic, June 12, 10 AM
*Majestic, May 22, 3 PM | *Majestic, June 19, 2 PM
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For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, May 4, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf.....Sat., May 4, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., May 11, 5 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 18, 10 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON. Mohawk.....May 4.
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NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
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CLYDE LINE.
CHARL

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Queen's Necklace."—Since the purchase by Mrs. Potter of "Le Collier de la Reine," (The Queen's Necklace,) a number of stories have been circulated to the effect that she secured it on account of the inability of Miss Georgia Cayvan to pay for the piece, of which she had the refusal. There is no truth whatever in this statement. Miss Cayvan, after seeing the play in Paris, did make an offer for it, and had the refusal for a specified time, but after due consideration she concluded that the production was too massive to be carried around America profitably, and so gave up all idea of buying the play. Her judgment was afterward justified by the action of a number of leading American managers to whom the piece was offered, including Daniel Frohman, A. M. Palmer, Charles Frohman, and T. Henry French, all of whom declined to undertake the production. Then Mrs. Potter entered the field and secured the piece. It is a historical play, and the Paris production is said to be more elaborate than any ever before given to a Sardou play.

—Daniel Frohman in London.—Manager Daniel Frohman of the Lyceum Theatre arrived in London last Thursday. A cablegram received from him by his brother, Charles Frohman, yesterday, states that he is now engaged in arranging with Olga Nethersole regarding the plays which she will present during her tour here next season, under the management of the Frohmans. The tour will begin with a season of three weeks at the Empire Theatre early in the Fall. No arrangements have yet been made for the London season, which Miss Nethersole was to have played this summer under the direction of Mr. Daly, and it is understood that Mr. Daly will pay the actress her salary, according to his contract, and allow her to remain idle.

—Another "Trilby" Injunction.—A dramatic version of "Trilby," which was announced for production at the Lyceum Theatre in Denver, Col., has been stopped by injunction proceedings brought by Harper & Brothers, who claimed that it was a violation of their copyright. Judge Hallett of the Federal court granted the injunction. "Trilby" appears to be the best-protected piece of theatrical property now before the public. In every case, thus far, where an infringement has been attempted the courts have promptly interfered to protect the rights of the Harper Brothers and of A. M. Palmer.

—A Very Busy Actress.—Viola Allen will be the busiest actress probably in America this week. She will rehearse three parts which she has to play in "Liberty Hall," "Cudgeons," and "Frederic Lemaitre," the latter at the benefit which she is arranging for the Harlem Exchange for Women's Work, besides playing nightly at the Empire. In addition to all this, she is attending to the management of the benefit performance herself. She has been acting continuously for two years, and has fairly earned the vacation which she is to enjoy at the close of the present season at the Empire.

—Marie Hampton's Task.—Marie Hampton, who has been playing the leading part in "Sowing the Wind" all this season, will have three days from the time the company closes its season in Cleveland, Ohio, next Saturday, to prepare herself, and play the leading part in William Gillette's new comedy, "The Secret Service," which is to have its first production in Philadelphia, May 13. Miss Hampton is now studying the part, and her understudy is rehearsing it for her.

—Actors to Play Pool.—Burr McIntosh, the Taffy of "Trilby," is an expert pool player. He and Mr. Urquhart, representing the Lambs' Club, are to play a match game for the inter-club championship and a silver cup at the Lambs' Club next Thursday night, against Julian Potter and Mr. Serrano, of Players. Mr. McIntosh now holds the championship of the dramatic profession.

—To See "Captain Paul."—The players of the New-York and Philadelphia baseball teams have accepted an invitation to attend the performance of "Captain Paul" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre to-night. The management has placed all the boxes at their disposal, and will decorate them for the occasion.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.

Sun rises...5:01|Sun sets...6:54|Moon sets...

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:40	11:04	4:35	4:38
Governors Island	11:02	11:25	5:14	5:12
Hell Gate	12:55	1:18	6:42	6:40

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) APRIL 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alfred Dumois, Jamaica	12:30 P. M.	.....
Cherokee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	12:45 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:00 P. M.	3:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1.

Adriatic, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	.....	3:00 P. M.
New-York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Westerniand, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yucatan, Havana	4:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, MAY 2.

Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

FRIDAY, MAY 3.

Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) April 29.—Andes, Kingston, April 23; Alesia, Naples, April 10; Alhos, Kingston, April 18; City of Washington, Havana, April 25; Ems, Bremen, April 20; England, London, April 14; Mohawk, London, April 18; Pontiac, Gibraltar, April 13; Sevia, Naples, April 13; Laurel, Liverpool, April 19.

TUESDAY, April 30.—Alene, Kingston, April 25; Furnessia, Glasgow, April 20; Noordland, Antwerp, April 20.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.—Havel, Bremen, April 23; Teutonic, Liverpool, April 24; Vigilancia, Havana, April 27.

THURSDAY, May 2.—Finance, Colon, April 24; Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples, April 20.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, April 27.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Malet, Hull April 12, via Boston, with mdse and passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre April 20, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4:23 A. M.

SS Washington, (Ger.,) Dincklage, Rotterdam April 14, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:45 A. M.

SS North Erin, (Br.,) Williams, Girgento March 16, via Palermo, with mdse to Villari, Mitchell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M. April 27, 5:30 A. M., went ashore in a dense fog, four miles west of Shinnecock Light. Came off at 10:20 P. M. without apparent damage, with assistance of tug L. Luckenbach.

SS Kansas City, Fleisher, from Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. Lawyer & Walker.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Nor.,) Meyers, Philadelphia, in ballast to W. W. Hurlburt.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

United States cruisers New-York, Evans, commander, from Key West, and Columbia, Sumner, commander, from Key West, Rear Admiral Meade in command of squadron.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., east, fresh breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS F. W. Brune, for Baltimore; Breidablik, for Gibara; Polaria, for Baltimore.

Notice to Mariners.

Martins Industry Light Vessel, South Carolina.—Notice is hereby given that on or about June 20, 1895, Light Vessel No. 1, moored in 52 feet of water off Port Royal entrance, outside of Martins Industry Shoal, South Carolina, and about 15 miles E N E, ¾E, from Tybee Lighthouse, Georgia, will be withdrawn from her station for repairs, and temporarily replaced by Relief Light Vessel No. 29.

Relief Light Vessel No. 29 will show two fixed white reflector lights, and during thick or foggy weather the fog-signal will be a bell struck by hand, instead of a twelve-inch steam whistle. The vessel has two masts, schooner rigged, but differs from Light Vessel No. 1 in having a white hull with "Relief" in black on each side, "No. 29" in black on each quarter, and no smokestack between the masts. Light Vessel No. 1 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given. This notice affects the "List of Lights and Fog Signals," Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1894, Page 98, No. 583, and the "List of Beacons and Buoys," Sixth Lighthouse District, 1894, Page 25.

By Cable.

HAVRE, April 28.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Baudelon, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

LONDON, April 28.—SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, April 28.—SS Umbria, (Br.,) Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New-York to-day.

TARIFA, April 28.—SS Athenian, (Br.,) Capt. Logan, from Fiume for New-York, passed here to-day.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale, R. D. Murray, referee, 43 Elm Street, east side, 30 feet south of Worth Street, 25 by 75, four-story and ten-front building. Due on judgment, $23,140.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Richard S. Emmet, Jr., and Dennis R. Shell, respectively, referees, 115 and 117 East Eighty-second Street, north side, beginning 175 feet east of Park Avenue, two five-story brownstone flats, each 37.6 by 102.2. Due on judgments on each, $45,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two actions, Edward Jacobs, referee, 350 and 352 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, beginning 130 feet east of Ninth Avenue, two five-story and basement brownstone flats, each 30 by 100.5. Due on judgments on each, $15,080; on prior mortgage on each, $27,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Daniel O'Connell, referee, 351 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, north side, 116.8 feet west of First Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, two-story and basement brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,150.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
THURSDAY, May 2, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty Street,

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF
O. E. CROMWELL, H. M. DE RUYTER, } Executors
of the Estate of Charle T. Cromwell, Dec'd,
Northeasterly Corner of Frankfort and William Sts.,

CARLETON HOUSE,
Eight-story building, 58.4x83.10x abt. 52x60.2.

Maps and further particulars of the Auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St., and Madison Av., cor. 23d St. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt. (4,759.)

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, May 2, 1895,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON,
At the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St.,

RECEIVER'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF
John S. Lawrence, Esq., Receiver for the Northern National Bank of Big Rapids, Michigan,

OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY,
Nos. 1,192 & 1,194 Park Ave.,
bet. 93d and 94th Streets.

NO. 1,192 PARK AVENUE, five-story brick double flats, 31x70x80.

NO. 1,194 PARK AVENUE, five-story brick single flats, 19x70x80.

Maps and further particulars of Messrs. Stearns & Curtis, 58 William St., or of the auctioneer, No. 9 Pine St. and Madison Av., cor. 23d St. Telephone 1,442 Cortlandt. (4764)

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Smyth & Ryan sell at auction Tuesday, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway:

EXECUTORS' SALE.
Executors of estate of Anna C. A. Inlenburg, deceased. Valuable Tenement Investment Property and Coalyard,

506 East 12th St.
740, 742, and 742 1-2 11th Ave.
573 West 52d St.
331 and 333 East 75th St.
510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520 East 76th St.
148, 150 Freeman St., Greenpoint.
TERMS LIBERAL.

ROBERT W. TODD, Esq., Att'y, 229 Broadway.
WHEELER & CORTIS, Esqs., Att'ys, 45 William St.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneers' Office, 111 Broadway.

FORECLOSURE SALE.
IN PURSUANCE OF A JUDGMENT OF FORECLOSURE,
WILLIAM KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, AT 111 BROADWAY,
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895,
THE CHOICE FIFTH AVENUE CORNER,
Four lots, 100x100, northeast corner of 5th Av. and 102d St.

This street is the entrance to Central Park, and the section is being rapidly improved.

PETER F. MEYER, auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4 choice lots,
NORTHEAST CORNER AUDUBON AV. AND 181st ST.;
also 8 valuable lots,
NORTHWEST CORNER 11th AV. AND 182d ST.

The above lots are in the immediate vicinity of the new Washington Bridge.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1895,
At 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
POSITIVE SALE OF THE CHOICE AND ELEGANT
4-story and basement high-stoop stone dwelling, with 2-story and basement extension and lot,
NO. 511 WEST END AVENUE,
between 89th and 90th Streets.

Maps, &c., at auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, auctioneer,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone dwelling, with butler's pantry extension and lot,
NO. 61 EAST 80th ST.

Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

RICHMOND HILL TERRACE.
LOTS $250 UP
$5 & $10 monthly.
MYRTLE & JAMAICA AV. CARS Pass the Property.
Offices on Grounds open Daily & Sunday.
STREETS GRADED, FLAGGED, WATER, SHADE TREES.
5½ MILES FROM B'KLYN BRIDGE DIRECT.
L. I. Real Estate Ex. & Inv. Co.,
1,159 Myrtle Av., nr. Broadway, B'klyn.
IGNATZ MARTIN, PRES.
S. H. CARR, SEC'Y.

DESIRABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY TO EXchange for country property. FRED M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

ALL INQUIRIES CONCERNING BROOKLYN real estate answered promptly. FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE—At Islip, N. Y., to close the estate of late A. R. Stellenwerf, 211 acres; lake; fine old trees; good view of Great South Bay; location and surroundings first-class; unsurpassed for a gentleman's all-year or Summer residence; five minutes drive to depot. Inquire on the premises, or A. STELLENWERF, Bay Shore, N. Y.

WE HAVE FURNISHED HOUSES IN NEWburgh and suburbs to rent from $50 to $100 per month. SHIPP & OSBORN, Newburgh, N. Y.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Real Estate Wanted.

ALL INQUIRIES CONCERNING BROOKLYN real estate answered promptly. FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate for Exchange.

ALL INQUIRIES CONCERNING BROOKLYN real estate answered promptly. FRED. M. SMITH, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,
57th STREET AND 7th AVENUE.
Elegant furnished suites, large and small, by the
Week, Month or Year.
With or without hotel service. Apply
WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

FAMILY GOING TO EUROPE WILL LET handsomely-furnished apartment. MARTIN, 200 West 57th St.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

A FAMILY ABOUT LEAVING for the country will rent handsome four-story house near 73d St. and West End Av., fully and elegantly furnished, at a nominal rent, to Oct. 1 or for a longer term if desired. Particulars of K. BARNARD, 264 Columbus Av.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

LEFT-OVER HOUSES AND FLATS.—Reduced rents; west side; all prices. STEVENS, Columbus Av., corner 93d.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE,
if you offer lots for sale.

From The Brooklyn Eagle, March 4, 1895.

"REAL-ESTATE MARKET.

"For a number of years past it has grown to be almost a general practice that in all sales of real estate where a large number of parcels are sold at the same time, particularly of unimproved lots or other parcels where the consideration is small, to furnish to each purchaser without additional expense a policy of title insurance. So general has this practice become that it is invariably expected that such a policy will be furnished at every sale where any large amount of property is offered. In other words, the system of selling property with titles guaranteed by a reputable and responsible insurance company is one which commends itself to the best judgment of those most experienced in extensive sales of real estate."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co
Offices 55 Liberty St., New-York.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y.
211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

Builders, Attention!

A few choice plots of building lots still for sale.

125x100, on a 100-foot street, suitable for three-family-on-a-floor houses; no cash and a good loan; sand lots.

200x140, on 1st Av.; no cash and a good loan, and will sign contract for one of the corners before breaking ground.

200x50 or 100; entire frontage on Manhattan Av.; excavated.

100x200, near Lenox Av.; $40,000.

For further particulars address
HARRY T. ARNOLD,
875 King's Bridge Road,
Fordham.

ONLY TWO LEFT
OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 85 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
E. KILPATRICK, Builder,
50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

A CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.

My three remaining houses, 7, 13, and 15 West 87th St., must be closed out this season; will be sold at private auction, by sealed bids, on Thursday, May 2, unless sooner disposed of at private sale. Terms of sale at houses or owner.
CHARLES RUEK,
Columbus Av. and 72d St.

73d St., West.
BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.
Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

202 Broadway
Near Fulton Street.
Entire main floor, two large offices, with smaller rooms up stairs if required.
H. H. ELLIOTT,
146 BROADWAY.

Vanderbilt Building.
OFFICES TO LET,
Single and en suite; every modern convenience.
Four elevators; electric light.
LIGHT AND SUNNY OFFICES.
Apply to agent on premises, Room 201.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

NOS. 209, 211, 213 EAST 23d ST.—73 feet by ½ block; modern fire-proof building; large store floor, can be divided; lofts suitable for high-class manufacturing; passenger and freight elevators; electric lights, electric power; excellent location; ready for tenants June 15; terms reasonable; long leases if desired. Apply to CASS REALTY CORPORATION, 503 5th Av.

BRIGHT CHEERFUL OFFICES TO LET OVERlooking City Hall Park, 261 and 263 Broadway, corner Warren St.; a few small suites suitable for lawyers; also, large first floor banking office; electric light, steam heat, elevators.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

OFFICE.—$100 a year; ground floor; 66 Grand St., near Wooster; heat, light, and attendance.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A BLOCK FROM CABLE CARS,
Convenient to 6th and 9th Av. Elevated.
THE FENIMORE.
Newly decorated flats of 7 rooms and bath, REDUCED TO $35.00.
442, 444, 446 WEST 57TH ST.
Apply on premises.

A HANDSOME APARTMENT, (unfurnished;) six rooms and bath; two flights up; in first-class house; five windows on Boulevard, near 72d St.; can be rented for $40 per month to Oct. 1, or for longer period. Apply to K. BARNARD, 264 Columbus Av.

TWO APARTMENTS IN THE HANDSOME single flats 785, 787, and 789 Park Av.; price, $35 and $40. See janitor in 785.

Country Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER AT NEWPORT, rich Court, (45 B'dway,) to rent, at half price; present tenant is obliged to move to larger quarmoderate. Apply to S. V. R. CRUGER & CO., 187 Fulton St.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, April 27, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1895, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Beans, peas, rice, coffee, tea, sugar, candles, soap, salt, baking powder, blacking shoe, blueing, canned articles, chocolate, flavoring extract, matches, mustard, oil olive, paper toilet, pickles, sauce Worcestershire, soup, spices, starch, tobacco, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," opened May 28, 1895, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. C. G. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR REMODELING ARMY SERvice Barracks, West Point, N. Y.—Office of Post Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y., April 18th, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at this office until noon SATURDAY, May 18, 1895, for remodeling the Army Service Barracks. Plans can be seen and forms and specifications obtained at this office or at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, U. S. A., Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City. The right is reserved to reject any and all proposals. J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW-YORK, APRIL 20, 1895.—A public hearing will be given at Room N 8, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New-York City, 11 A. M., Wednesday, May 15, 1895, in the matter of the bridge of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad Company across South Shrewsbury River, at Oceanport, N. J. All interested parties are cordially invited to be present. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lieut. Col., Engineers.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Department, 1,428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Penn., April 1, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, May 1, 1895, for furnishing the U. S. Q. M. Department the following mentioned articles, to be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depots at Philadelphia, Penn.; Jefferson, Ind., and St. Louis, Mo.: Aiguillettes and knots, blankets, iron bedsteads, bunk bottoms, buttons, brooms, bugles, record books, scrubbing brushes, burlaps, fur caps, linen collars, card holders, D. B. cloth, facing cloth, Italian cloth, cotton cord, drilling, duck, flags, D. B. flannel, blouse flannel, shirting and cape lining flannel, canton flannel, leather and fur gauntlets, Berlin gloves, hatchet helves, hooks and eyes, corset jeans, kersey, leggins, russet leather, mattresses, mattress covers, muslin, mosquito bars, overshoes, rubber ponchos, black and canvas paddling, wrapping paper, pillows, cotton rope, muslin shirts, barrack shoes, cotton and woolen stockings, suspenders, shovels, silesia, silk and silk twist, tent line, tent slips, tent rings, tent pins, undershirts, and whistles. Bids for delivery at other points will be considered. The goods called for are deliverable on and after July 1, 1895, and bidders must state in exact terms the quantities they propose to deliver on July 1, 1895, and the quantities monthly thereafter. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to LIEUT. COL. A. F. ROCKWELL, Deputy Q. M. General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR $358,015 GOLD BONDS AND stock of the City of New-York.—Exempt from taxation.—Executors, administrators, guardians, and others holding trust funds are authorized by law to invest in these bonds.—Interest, three per cent. per annum.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Comptroller of the City of New-York at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, until Monday, the 29th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, to wit.: $250,000 assessment bonds for the Park Avenue improvement above One Hundred and Sixth Street.—The principal payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, at the Comptroller's office of said city, on the first day of November, 1894, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in such gold coin on the first day of May and November in the year 1914, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in such gold coin on the first day of May and November in each year. The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed, "Proposals for bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller of the City of New-York. ASHBEL P. FITCH, Comptroller.—City of New-York, Finance Department, Comptroller's Office, April 24, 1895.

WEST POINT, N.Y., APRIL 29, 1895.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate subject to the usual conditions, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon May 29, 1895, and then opened, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with such fuel gas as coal, charcoal, and gas oil as may be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. The U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. All information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for—," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

NOTICE.—Estimates for building a float stage at Pier A, North River, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock April 30, 1895. For full particulars see City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB VAN OSTRAND, late of Closter, Bergen County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the place of transacting business, No. 71 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of March 1895. FRANCIS A. REID, MEYER, Executor.

TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, New-York. mh25-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George Siegel, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of P. H. Vernon, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June, 1895.—Dated New-York, the nineteenth day of November, 1894. KATE J. SIEGEL, Surviving Executrix. P. H. VERNON, Attorney for Executrix, 111 Broadway, New-York City. n19-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the first day of November, 1894. MARY A. CRUIKSHANK, WILLIAM C. CRUIKSHANK, and EDWARD A. CRUIKSHANK, Executors. LORD, DAY & LORD, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, New-York City. n5-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER TAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the seventh day of January, 1895. FREDERICK S. PARKER, Executor. TAYLOR & PARKER, Attorneys for Executor, 15 Wall Street, New-York City. ja7-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEWIS R. BLAIR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of James O'Neill, attorney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of January, 1895. WILLIAM BLAIR, Executor. JAMES O'NEILL, Attorney, 280 Broadway. ja14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISA O'DONOHUE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Bailey & Sullivan, No. 122 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of January, 1895. THOMAS J. O'DONOHUE, Executor. BAILEY & SULLIVAN, Attorneys for Executor, 122 Bowery, New-York City. ja14-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER NEELY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel, No. 147 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July, 1895, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1894. WILLIAM J. NEELY, JANE NEELY, Executors. FETTRETCH, SILKMAN & SEYBEL, Attorneys for Executors, No. 147 Nassau Street, New-York City. d31-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN DIERKING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stuyvesant & Millard, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of April, 1895. FREDERICK C. DIERKING, Administrator. STUYVESANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD O'GORMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1895. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Jr., EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executors. ap29-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE AMY MILLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edward G. Delaney, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of January, 1895. OSCAR CLARK MILLER, Administrator. EDWARD G. DELANEY, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York. ja28-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. JOHN H. V. ARNOLD, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CONBOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 190 West 10th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 8rd day of November, 1894. JOHN H. CONBOY, Executor. J. A. McCREERY, Attorney for Executor, 280 Broadway, N. Y. n5-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE L. YOUMANS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William G. Bussey, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1894. PIERRE VAN ALSTYNE, Administrator. o29-1aw6wM

Surrogate Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, by the grace of God free and independent, to HONORA MULLEN, if living, if not, to her heirs and next of kin, if any, and generally to all the heirs and next of kin of Daniel Mullen, if any, send greeting: Whereas, John L. Devenny of the City of Brooklyn has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of August, 1894, relating only to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Daniel Mullen, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 14th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

Ap1-1aw-6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to JANE W. ANDERSON, Ellen D. Davis, Georgiana D. Richardson, Caroline D. Taylor, Ednah H. Hamilton, Charles L. Dow, Walter B. Dow, Samuel B. Dow, Arabella D. Smith, Charles H. Dow, Frank A. Dow, John W. Dow, Caroline E. Foster, and John W. Dinsmoor, send greeting:

Whereas, Thomas Ripley Lyman of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of November, 1888, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Anna A. Lyman, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate